THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 182,000. Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1906 VOL. LXXI; NO. 50.

CAT'S EYES TELL THE TIME

Secret Long Known to the Chinese Given to a French Traveler.

So long as there is a cat anywhere near it is not necessary to have a watch or a clock, for the animal's eyes will tell you the time of day. The first European to learn of the use of a cat as a time indicator was M. Huc, who, in a work on the Chinese empire, tells how he was initiated into the mystery.

M. Huc and a party of friends set out to visit a Chinese Christian mission settlement among the peasantry. They met a young Chinaman on the road and to test his intelligence they asked him if he could tell them the time. The native looked up at the sky, but the clouds hid the sun from view and he couldn't read any answer there. Suddenly he darted away to a farm and returned in a few moments with a cat in his arms. Pushing up its eyelids with his hand he told Huc to look at them, at the same time volunteering the information that it was not noon yet. While they were puzzling over the case the boy went about his business.

When the party reached the village they asked the Christian converts if they could tell the time by a cat's eyes and how it was done. Immediately there was a wild hunt and all the cats obtainable in the neighborhood were brought before them.

The Chinese pointed out that the pupils of a cat's eyes were gradually narrower up to 12 noon, when they became scarcely perceptible lines, drawn perpendicularly across the eye and after that dilation recommenced. Huc examined the eyes of several cats and verified what the Chinese had told him.

MAN AND HIS WAYS.

Up in Brown county a man annoyed his neighbor by leaving a gate open, and finally the neighbor said if it happened again the man who did it would get a whipping. So when the gate was again left open he went after the offender. When he came back he was pretty well bruised up. "Did you whip him?" his wife. "No," he said, "but it was all he could do to whip me."—Kansas City Star.

Standing in line before the money order window at the postoffice yesterday were two men. One of them was "next," but as his turn came he permitted a woman to step in ahead of him to get an order. When she was through the man let another woman in ahead of him. This made the other man mad. "Say," he said to the man ahead, "please don't be a gentleman at my expense. I'm in a hurry." Was he right or not?—Denver Post.

Gen. French is a man of extraordinary personal charm and esprit. It is a pure joy to hear him tell the story of how, when he had been thrown from his horse in his subaltern days, a pompous officer of the old school came fussing up and demanded, "What do you mean, sir, by leaving your saddle without orders?" His brilliant exploits as a cavalry leader in the Boer war are well known to everybody, and one of his cherished possessions is an old copy of the Standard and Diggers' News, the Boer organ, containing a full account of the complete rout of his cavalry division, and winding up with the statement that Gen. French had been mortally wounded.—Tit-Bits.

The Republican senators are very fond of Winthrop Murray Crane, and they have liked his simple ways as a bachelor and are beginning to wonder if he will acquire grander ways as a married man. Some of his friends, who liked to listen to him in his room at the Arlington are wondering whether he will be as agreeable and startling in the new house which he is building in Berkshire (a house that is more in harmony with Lenox than with Dalton), for Murray Crane is a very frank conversationalist and does not hesitate to give his opinions of men and measures. It is passing strange, in view of his freedom of talk, especially since he never asks that his talk be considered confidential, that no one has ever betrayed him; but his revelations have been made chiefly to newspaper writers and correspondents, part of whose trade is to know from their nature what communications are to be kept secret, and whose conscience, if not ordinary prudence, prevents them from revealing what is told them, with or without a seal.—Harper's Weekly.

WHAT MAN SHOULD EAT.

Those who do not want to rank as extremists will do well to eschew the glandular organs, such as sweetbreads and liver, to pin their faith to mutton and one or two kinds of fish, to give up coffee and drink weak China tea. Those who wish to go further should reflect first that man is neither carnivorous nor herbivorous. For long scientists have obscured the view by useless arguments as to whether or not a man was meant to live like a cow.

There are other species than the flesh and grass eating animals; all students of comparative anatomy know now that the teeth of human beings are identical with those of the frugivorous apes who live on fruits and nuts. Not only so, but the proportion of bowel length to body length in man corresponds exactly with that in the same species in marked contrast to what obtains in all carnivorous animals where the bowel is proportionally short.

A study of anatomy therefore suggests a fruit diet as the most suitable; further confirmation is afforded by the obvious predilection of nearly all children for such food. The best fruits for food are apples, bananas, grapes, nuts, dates, raisins and figs.

Nuts are especially valuable owing to the large amount of fat they contain. The old-fashioned idea that they are indigestible is due partly to the error in taking them at the end of an already more than ample meal, and partly to insufficient mastication. Chestnuts are the easiest to digest and make an excellent food. Many other fruits may be taken, always remembering that stone fruits sometimes disagree, and that acid fruits should be taken in moderation. Strawberries contain a considerable amount of purins and should be avoided by all with a gouty or rheumatic tendency. Among fruits we include those of the cereals, such as wheat and rice. White bread is free from purin, but brown contains a varying amount derived from the husk. The most wholesome form of bread is unleavened.—The Lancet.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN MEXICO

The many letters received from Americans who want to come to Mexico are evidences that the interest in the southern republic is not abating. But if this field is a limited one for American manufactures and exporters it is even more circumscribed in the opportunities it offers of profitable employment for the foreigner unacquainted with the country, its language, its people, or its customs. The man who comes so far from home without employment secured in advance or without first-class credentials must prove that he does not belong to the army of incompetents. The man who comes to Mexico with a desire to rise must come with a determination to master the language and business manners of the country. He must fortify himself against temptations that will surround him and against whose influence he must restrain himself; there will be no other hand to stay him, and probably many to help him on.—Modern Mexico.

The Night Before History's Dawn.

Saturn was packing his gripsack for a little trip over into Italy.

"I've just got to do it," he said, "in order to give the boys in the Latin class their proper start in Roman history."

For in the most ancient times the great heroes had to be their own press agents.—Chicago Tribune.

No Fare.

How would you like to be a cab driver and spend most of your time waiting for trains?—Atchison Globe.

LITTLE PIG STAYED AT HOME

A Promise and Why It Was Not Kept.

A representative in congress from the west is fond of telling of his early career as a school teacher in the rural districts of Missouri. At that time, says Harper's Weekly, it was the custom of the country folk to "work out" their taxes by "boarding" the teacher, which meant that from time to time he was supplied from various quarters with food.

One day a boy named Tim Hoorehead breathlessly sought the teacher, exclaiming:

"Say, teacher, my pa wants to know if you like pork."

"Indeed I do, Tim," was the reply. "Say to your father that there is nothing in the way of meat that I like better than pork."

Some time transpired, and there was no pork from Tim's father, a fact that in no way surprised the teacher, for the old man was known throughout the county as a "tight proposition." Nevertheless, one afternoon the teacher took the boy aside and asked:

"How about that pork, Tim, that your father promised me?"

"Oh," answered Tim, "the pig got well."

OLD-FASHIONED METHODS.

Peter the Great once forbade beards throughout his dominions, but finding how dearly the Russian loved his beard, Peter allowed him to keep it, if he was a noble, on payment of a tax of 100 rubles (about $51), and if he was a peasant or a priest, by paying a kopeck (½ cent) every time he passed the gate of a city. A large revenue was produced by the tax, in return for which the collectors gave a small copper coin, called the "borodovaia," or "the bearded;" and every man who chose to wear a beard was obliged to produce this when he entered a town. In default he was thrown in prison. John Bulwer, in his "Anthropometamorphosis, or Man Transformed" (1650), writes angrily: "Shaving the chin is justly to be accounted a note of effeminacy. What greater evidence can be given of effeminacy than to be transformed into the appearance of a woman? A shameful metamorphosis!" He declares it to be done "against the edicts of God, the oracles of the prophets, the placits of the councils and the judgment of learned men." But, in spite of these fulminations, the custom soon became universal, among soldiers as well as civilians.

In a guide to etiquette published early in the last century the writer says that "soap does not irritate the complexion, some of the finest complexions we have known have been regularly washed with soap every day." The same authority remarks that "the daily bath is now the rule rather than the exception, and common sense has triumphed over the delusion that washing was injurious." And then the writer has a dig at her great-grandmother, "whose only ablutions consisted in wetting her cheeks with a cambric handkerchief dipped in rosewater." "In all our directions with regard to the bath," adds this early Victorian dictator, "we must bear in mind that we only refer to those in sound state of health."

Trusts were sometimes dealt with summarily in old England. For instance, the records of the Brewers' company show that "on Monday, July 20, 1422, Robert Chichele, the mayor of London, sent for the masters and twelve of the most worthy of our company to appear at the Guildhall for selling dear ale. After much dispute about the price and quantity of malt, wherein Whitygtone, the late mayor, declared that the brewers had ridden into the country and forestalled the malt, to raise its price, they were convicted in the penalty of £20 ($100), which objecting to, the masters were ordered to be kept in prison in the chamberlain's custody until they should pay it, or find security for the payment thereof."

YUMA IS A WARM PLACE.

Governor Warner, of Michigan, said at Tawas Beach on an August night:

"How cold and pleasant it is here. The waves crash on the beach with a musical sound. The wind, sweet laden and pure, is more refreshing and strengthening than any tonic.

"It is different in Arizona in the summer. It is so hot in Arizona in August that heat stories of an almost incredible sort are bandied about.

"They say that a Jersey man once went to Arizona for his health. He settled in Yuma and, by keeping a wet towel tied around his head and bathing every hour, he managed to pull through the first two months of Yuma's intolerable climate. After that he got accustomed to the heat. He seemed to thrive on it.

"A few years passed and one July the man was so unwise as to take a business trip east. He had hardly got as far as Chicago when a severe case of pneumonia seized him. To be brief, he died of double pneumonia, superinduced by exposure, in two days.

"The man's friends decided to cremate the body. They took it to a crematory, wrapped it in a sheet, and consigned it sadly to the white heat of the great oven.

"Then they waited in the antechamber. When the usual time of had elapsed they gathered around to receive the ashes of their friend.

"An attendant opened the great oven door, and, to the surprise of all, the man from Yuma sat up in his white sheet and shivered and said:

"Shut that door! I never felt such a draft!"

WHAT THE EYES TELL.

Steady, widely opened eyes that are not afraid to meet yours mean sincerity and honor.

But the steady, glinting eyes that look through half-closed lids at you would rather indicate a cold and suspicious nature.

Beware of the shifting, faltering eyes that always look away from you.

Small eyes usually mean an alert mind.

But if the small eyes are more dim and do not look straight into yours, you may look for the wrong kind of

If they look straight out at you steady and bright, like a squirrel's, you may expect the right sort of cleverness, a quick tongue and a gift of repartee.

cleverness, for little dishonesties and equivocations and for a business sharpness that is willing to sacrifice too much for a little money.

Your large, tranquil "cow-like" eyes, on the other hand, are less responsive than the alert, bright, little beady eyes, but once stir them to their depths and they will look infinitely more intense and meaningful than the more impulsive eyes.

Round, protruding eyes show an ambitious nature and a love of action.

The longer eyes show more the temperament of the dreamer.

That width of setting always gives a certain expression of sweet spirituality.

Deer Pasture With Cows.

Ira Mosher, who occupies a small farm on the outskirts of the village of Noank, imprisoned four deer one night recently and was unconscious of the feat until the following morning.

He owns a small herd of cows that is secured in an enclosure after nightfall, and on the night in question the entrance was closed at a late hour, darkness preventing an inspection of the interior of the stockyard. On releasing the cows in the morning Mr. Mosher was surprised to see four sleek deer stalk forth with the herd and scamper away toward a patch of woods.—Hartford Courant.

Consoling.

His wife—"At last my eyes are open to the fact that you married me for my money."

Her husband—"Well, that ought to be some consolation, my dear."

His Wife—"Some consolation!"

Her husband—"Yes. You now realize that I am not as big a fool as you thought I was."—Chicago News.

WHEN WINTER KNOCKS.

A sad farewell to summer time,
Good-bye to autumn, too;
The breezes of a balmy clime,
Good-bye, good-bye, to you.

But though the wailing winds sweep down
And nipping grows the air,
Why need we sigh when dreams be nigh?
Ho, for the rocking chair!

Ho for the corner by the blaze,
The book, the song, the glee,
The sweet delight of winter night,
With Goldlocks at my knee!

Knock, Mr. Winter, at the door!
Blow, bugle of the storm!
Around me streams the fireside dreams,
The love lights keep me warm.

And while the blast beats loud without
Till summer we forget
Through all we know that 'neath the snow
Soft sleeps the violet.

—Baltimore Sun.

LEFT-HANDED CIGAR SMOKERS.

Habit Is Well Nigh Universal Among Brain Workers.

Somebody began to talk about the habits of man and then somebody else referred to an old uncle who smoked a pipe upside down, and then finally the talk drifted around to cigar smoking, says the New York Sun.

It was pointed out that cigar smoking had been a diversion of the male human animal since it was first invented. In it he had developed curious traits.

For instance, most men who smoke cigars use their left hands as transporting vehicles. Most men who smoke cigars have too many serious uses for the right hand to employ it in transporting the lighted cigar.

Authors, writers, bookkeepers, lawyers, salesmen, physicians and others outside the pale of actual muscle encouraging labor are men whose right hands are pretty steadily occupied. If they smoke the cigar must be carried by the left hand, while the right toils with pen or pencil, and this habit, formed by necessity, becomes second nature.

After dinner when the cigars are burning you may observe any one of these smokers leaning back on the left side of his chair with his left arm crooked at a comfortable angle and the cigar slipping between his lips at desirable intervals. These facts might lead to the inference that the left side of the mouth gets more than its rightful share of the cigar, but such is not the case.

There are other classes of men of whom these left-handed revelations might not be made and proved with the facility here displayed. Motormen, conductors, cabmen, pilots, truckmen, masons and others have little opportunity to smoke during work.

When they do smoke, either hand is good enough for them. The smoking ambidexterity of this class extends to all pipe and cigarette smokers whose labor is physical in the heavy sense of the word.

To be sure, a close observer will find the left hand favored more or less by every class of smokers from Greenland's icy mountains to the other place. The weaker hand seems to want the job worse than the other, and it manifests a peculiar aptitude for handling the weed unerringly. So cigar smoking may be regarded as a left-handed habit, simple, if not always pure.

Then again, there is the person who holds his cigar in peculiar positions. The accepted rule in this matter is to keep the lighted end away from the face and thus minimize the danger of scorching the mouth.

In the hollow between the thumb and forefinger with the lighted end pointed inward, is one manner of holding a perfecto. It is a decidedly bad way. It tends to hold a man up to suspicion and it robs him of dignity.

A formal and sensible way is to follow the method of most cigar smoking men—hold the weed between the first and second fingers until it becomes too short for comfort, when the second finger and thumb may take hold and carry the job along to its not distant conclusion.

Only men given to affectation hold their cigars between other fingers than those designated, and such men cannot be numerous enough to form a species, or the official records would mention them. In this monograph the habits of the cigarette smoker have not been disclosed for the reason that men addicted to cigaret smoking have no very serious habits.

Pipe smokers always smoke one way. They draw the smoke in and then blow it out. Their manner of holding and handling the pipe is as interesting and varied as that and not a bit more.

THE MIDDLE-AGED MAN

He Laments the Decay of the Old-Time Chopping Knife and Bowl.

"It rejoices me, mildly," said the middle-aged man, "to hear, as I do still, where I dwell, the sound of a chopping knife in a bowl. In these days so many things are done by machinery. Even in the household so many things that once we pored over with patient and loving care we do now without a thought except of the work involved, by the aid of mechanical appliances.

"We make hash now in a machine. We put the ingredients into a receptacle attached and turn a crank monotonously, and there is the hash. What a descent is this from the old ways!

"The scrupulously clean chopping bowl and the equally trim knife. The materials, good materials, prepared with care, and placed with care in the bowl; something worth the added work that is now to be bestowed upon it.

"The muffled sound of the knife, at first, as it falls in the heaped up mound; its clear, really musical ring later, when it strikes with regular strokes on the wood. The momentary intervals, when the good housewife, with the flat of the knife, is sweeping the now somewhat spread out chopped up material together again, and then more regular chopping; with little chops now and then on the side, giving finishing touches to little capes or promontories that may jut out from the center, here and there around.

"Musical sounds all, telling of proper and patient and loving care and labor. And the hash!

"Alas! for the hash of the days of old. Hail, and farewell, to the vanishing chopping knife and bowl!"—New York Sun.

Not the Name For It.

"I suppose," said the new reporter, "there is a lot of jealousy in the theatrical profession?"

"Not a particle," replied the leading lady. "Why, my understudy is dead anxious for an opportunity to take my part."—Chicago News.

WHERE THE GOLD IS.

Great Britain's Lack of the Precious Metal.

It is a surprising fact that, though for the past fifteen or twenty years the production of gold throughout the world has been steadily rising, the United Kingdom at the present time is bare of gold. Not in a literal sense, says the London Daily Mail, for there is always a handsome amount of coin and bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England, but in comparison with other and perhaps more fortunate countries.

The English stock of gold at the Bank of England was £34,000,000 at the close of the year 1880, in the days of small gold production and much smaller business. It was only £28,000,000 at the close of 1905, though we have seen that the gold production had trebled in the interval, and business had probably doubled. The highest point reached was in 1895, at the end of which year it stood at £45,000,000. It is today about £29,000,000—a dangerously small sum for modern times.

Where England has stood still, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy and the United States have all advanced. In most of these countries trade has been developing far faster than in England, and gold goes where trade is most active. In France, the stock of gold in the Bank of France has risen from £24,000,000 in 1880 to £115,000,000 in 1905. It has thus been more than quadrupled, and even today it is £112,000,000. France has an ample supply, but her bank authorities are careful not to part with their gold when they can possibly prevent it.

Germany maintained in 1880 a stock of only £9,000,000 in the vaults of the Reichsbank at Berlin, in addition, of course, to the military war chest of coined gold at Spandau, on which the nation can fall back as a last reserve in the hour of war. She trebled this amount between 1880 and 1905, for the latter year the figure was £29,000,000, while it is £39,000,000 today. Where England has stood still, Germany has got the gold. Her ally, Austria, is another great holder of gold, and has recently increased her holding markedly. The Austro-Hungarian Bank in 1880 had a supply of only £5,000,000, which by the end of 1905 had increased to £14,000,000, expanded to a figure of £46,000,000 in 1905, and which has been as high as £49,000,000 in 1904.

In Italy and Russia, though the figures for 1880 are not available, the same attention has been shown to the gold reserve. Russia had reached the amount of £74,000,000, or nearly three times the British one. Italy had at the end of the same year a supply of £25,000,000 in gold, which in the present year has been raised to £28,000,000. In the United States the treasury at the end of 1905 had gold of the value of £38,000,000 in its vaults, against an amount of £24,000,000 in 1880.

Thus France, Germany, Austria, Russia and the United States all keep a larger stock of gold than does improvident England. All, or most of them, have increased their stock correspondingly with the growth in the gold production. Italy, with infinitely smaller requirements and obligations than the United Kingdom, has certainly quintupled her stock of gold in the last twenty-five years, while England rests content with practically the same quantity of the precious metal as in the past and trusts to luck to bring her through any serious crisis.

It is not as though the British empire did not produce gold in immense quantities. The mines of the Rand before the Radicals got to work upon them were turning out £20,800,000 worth annually; the Australian output last year was £17,104,000, and the Canadian production £2,886,000. The United States stood next to South Africa, with a production of £17,286,000 worth.

VALUE OF COPPER RISING

Substitute May Be Needed as the Metal Grows More Precious.

The latest advance in the price of copper lends special interest to an article in Cassier's Magazine on the world's output of that commodity for the last 25 years, says the New York Tribune. In the period which the writer discusses there have been wide oscillations in market quotations. In 1876 and again in 1894 copper sold for about 10 cents a pound. In 1888 it was held at 19 cents, and 11 years later, after a perceptible sag in price, at 18 cents. Since 1902, when it could be had for about 13 cents, a steady advance has been in progress. Early in 1905 it was quoted at 15 cents, exactly a year ago at 16.25 cents, and four months later at 17.50 or 18 cents. During the summer now closing the price has remained fairly steady (18.75 cents), but last week the metal was reported at from 18.87½ to 19.12½ cents, with little to be had at the lower figure. How much further this process will go nobody can predict, but the level already attained seems to be about as high as any previously observed in a quarter of a century.

The position which the United States has recently held as the chief producer of copper is maintained with increasing firmness. Of the 709,000 tons which were marketed in 1905 more than 413,000 came from the mines of this country. The largest four contributions to the world's supply from other sources were 65,000 tons from Mexico, 45,000 from Portugal and Spain, 36,000 from Australia, and 35,000 from Japan. Chile, which once led the procession, has fallen back to the sixth place, her yield last year being only 29,000 tons.

The author of the article in Cassier's Magazine, J. B. C. Kershaw, finds no convincing evidence that the movement which seems now to be culminating is due to "any but natural causes." In other words, he is not prepared to believe that the advance in price is the result of speculative influences.

He may be right and he may be wrong, but the people who have had occasion to use copper in the past and need more in the immediate future may with propriety consider the possibility of substituting another metal for it. Aluminum, owing to its lightness and high electrical conductivity, is well suited to the work of conducting high pressure currents, and at least once in the last ten years it has been relatively cheaper than copper for that class of service.

If it could be made to take the place of that metal in the manufacture of dynamos and electric motors, the demand for copper would be materially lessened. Perhaps the bulkiness which results from the lightness of aluminum would make its use in electrical machinery undesirable, for often it saves money to save space, but doubtless the question will continue to be investigated until it has been decisively settled.

The Reason.

"Yes, she's the most popular young married woman in town."

"Why so?"

"Well, after giving wedding presents to her friends for so many years, she actually eloped and was married on a train!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HER REDEEMING FEATURE.

She wasn't sweet,
Nor very neat,
Yet let this much be said:
When with a broom
She sought a room,
She swept beneath the bed.

She wasn't worth
A pleasant berth;
She never could be led;
She wasn't cheap,
But she would sweep
Each time beneath the bed.

She wasn't smart,
Things flew apart
And shattered at her tread.
But I will say
That every day
She swept beneath the bed.

So when this maid
Away is laid,
I'll carve above her head
These words of cheer:
"One lieth here
Who swept beneath the bed."

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE Pillar of Light

Copyright, 1904. By Edward J. Cloda. All rights reserved.

By LOUIS TRACY,
Author of "The Wings of the Morning."

CHAPTER XVII.

Stephen Brand and the two girls passed silently down the broad stairs of the hotel unaccompanied by any of the others. There was nothing incomprehensible in this, nor any savor of discourtesy.

In the first place, Mr. Traill was so profoundly shocked by the lighthouse keeper's revelation that he collapsed into a chair and remained there, bowed and wordless, for many minutes. Both Pyne and Stanhope did move towards the door, but Enid, watchful, self-sacrificing, eager to save those she loved from further pain, telegraphed an emphatic order to Stanhope to remain where he was, and Pyne murmured to him:

"Guess she's right, anyhow. We'll all feel a heap better in the morning."

The person who exhibited the clearest signs of distress was Lady Margaret. Her position was one of extraordinary difficulty. Three of the actors in the breathless scene which had been sprung on her with the suddenness of an explosion were absolute strangers in her life before that evening.

Brand she knew, indeed, but only by sight. She had met Constance and Enid occasionally, at arm's length, so to speak, regarding them truly as dangerous young persons where marriageable sons were concerned. Enid had justified her suspicions, and her ladyship had yielded so far as to give her approval to an engagement she could not prevent.

Circumstances had conspired to force her hand. Stanhope, being an outspoken young man, had made no secret of his desperate resolve to rescue Enid, so the newspapers supplied the remainder of the romance, and even Lady Margaret herself had contributed to it under the magnetic influence of the hour.

She was one thing, however, to be thrilled with the adventures of the rock-bound people, but quite another to figure prominently in connection with a social scandal of the first magnitude. She knew Penzance too well to hope that the incident would sink into oblivion. Obviously, the matter could not rest in its present stage. She must expect disagreeable disclosures, significant head-shakings of those who knew little and wanted to know more. *All the tea table artillery of a small town would be focused on her defensive position were she loyal to the girl whom her son had chosen as his helpmate.

This same son, too, after he had recovered from the amazement of Mrs. Vansittart's dramatic departure and Brand's admission, bertayed a composure that was distinctly irritating.

"You won't mind if we smoke, mother," he said. "The situation requires tobacco. Don't you feel like that, Pyne?"

"If Lady Margaret doesn't object, I admit that different sorts of poison might act as tonics," answered Pyne. "Here, uncle, try a brandy and soda. Lady Margaret, a glass of champagne. I've been expecting disturbance, but didn't look for it tonight."

"Why do you say that, Charlie?" asked Mr. Traill, rising and stretching his limbs as a man who tests his bones after a heavy fall.

"It was hanging around, just as one prophesies a storm after an electric feeling in the air. Mrs. Vansittart recognized Brand, and made her calculations accordingly. Let us give her the credit due to her. As soon as she discovered him, the marriage project was off."

"I had that kind of impression myself. Glad I mentioned it to you, now."

"Of course you are. I'll bet any reasonable sum that Mrs. Vansittart intended to leave Penzance tomorrow as soon as she had made you understand that she could not, under any circumstances, become my aunt."

A ghost of a smile flitted across Mr. Traill's face. His nephew's way of putting things was delightfully unequivocal.

"What we are apt to lose sight of," continued Pyne, "is the manner in which Brand received what must have been a staggering blow. He met his wife tonight after a separation of more than twenty years. And how he took it! When he spoke, it was really in her behalf. The thing is too amazing. Of course, now that the thunder and lightning have started, the sky will clear all the sooner."

"Unhappily such affairs do not arrange themselves so readily," snapped Lady Margaret. She was becoming more angry with each wave of reflection. "Young men like you do not realize the effect of such—such unpleasant exposures on family life. How will the early history of her parents affect the future of Constance Brand? As for the other girl—"

Her ladyship threw up her hands in helpless abandonment. To her mind, the adoption of poor Enid, the sea-waif, assumed a darker appearance now that Brand's matrimonial adventures revealed sinister features.

Jack Stanhope caught her by the shoulder.

"Mother," he cried, "before you say another word let me tell you something you ought to know. Enid is Mr. Traill's daughter!"

Now this good woman loved her son dearly. All her thoughts were of him and for him. Her look of blank incredulity yielded to the confirmation she saw written on all three faces.

She burst into tears.

"Apparently I am the last person to be taken into anybody's confidence," she sobbed.

"Madam," said Mr. Traill, bending over her, "in this instance, at least, you have no cause to feel aggrieved. Neither the girl herself, nor her sister by adoption, nor Mrs. Vansittart, to whom, until the past half hour, I considered myself to be engaged, is aware of the undoubted fact which your son has just told you. Let me say that I, as her father, am proud to think she has won the affections of such a man as Stanhope. There is no reason why you, his mother, should not be equally satisfied with the pedigree and prospects of my daughter."

His calm assumption of a rank equal if not superior to her own was convincing to a woman of her temperament. Assuredly that evening was a memorable one to her ladyship. The repose of Vere de Vere was rudely shocked for once. Nevertheless the knowledge that her lifelong ambition had been realized in a way little dreamed of by any of those most concerned was in itself consoling. Mr. Traill, quite unconsciously, loomed large in the social eye of Penzance, and the widowed lady had not been so long withdrawn from the wealth-worshipping world of London as to be wholly unleavened with the worship of the golden calf.

So it was with quickened interest that she set herself to listen to the story of Enid's parentage, and, if her fear of local gosip-mongers shrank as her preception of Enid's real social position increased, much may be forgiven to the motherly sentiment that no wife can be too good for an excellent son.

Meanwhile Brand and the sorrow-laden girls, ushered by obsequious servants to the entrance hall, were constrained to comfort themselves with true British phlegm in view of the interest caused by their appearance.

The hour was not late, about half past nine. Even whilst the hall porter was summoning a cab the news spread, within and without, that the lighthouse-keeper and his daughters, whose exploits filled the minds of all men, were standing near the door.

Several people, complete strangers came to them and offered warm congratulations. A smart journalist pressed forward and wove his own complimentary utterances into an interview. A crowd gathered quickly on the pavement. Policemen, those marshals of every English demonstration, cleared a path for them through the throng. So, with smiling words on their lips and anguish in their hearts, they made a triumphal exit. How little could the friendly enthusiasts who cheered them realize that these three had been atrophied by the deadly malevolence of fate in the very hour when a great achievement had ended happily.

Enid suffered almost as keenly as Brand and his daughter. Their joys and sorrows were hers. The startling nature of Brand's avowal rendered it difficult for either Enid or Constance to piece together certain fragmentary memories of Mrs. Vansittart's odd behavior during her enforced sojourn on the rock. So thoroughly had she shattered those dimly outlined impressions by the quietly vivacious charm of her manner at dinner that they both experienced a jumble of sensations. A terrified woman, in wet and torn clothing, cowering in the gaunt interior of a storm-girt lighthouse, is a very different being when attired in expensive garments and surrounded by the luxuries of a first-class hotel.

It was a relief to drive to their cottage in silence, yet so easily moulded is our human clay, it was a greater relief when the tension of the noisy rattle of the cab was relaxed. It cost some effort to assure Mrs. Sheppard, a buxom, motherly soul of sixty or thereabouts, that they could not possibly eat any supper. The effort was forthcoming. They pleaded weariness, and at last they were alone.

Constance knelt by her father's side when he dropped listlessly into the armchair placed in his accustomed corner.

"Now, dad," she said, bravely unemotional, "there will be no more tears. Tell me all that I ought to know."

Enid drew a hassock to his feet and seated herself there, clasping her hands about her knees.

"Whatever she did I am sorry for her," said the girl decisively. "And she cannot have been a really bad woman, dad, or you would not have loved her once."

Brand sighed deeply. His strong will had deserted him for a little while. He shrank from the ordeal before him. Why should he be called on to sully the mirror of his daughter's innocence by revealing to her the disgrace of her mother?

Constance caught something of the dread in his soul.

"Don't tell me if it hurts you, dad. I am content to bear more than I have borne tonight if it lessens your sufferings," she whispered.

He placed an arm around each of them.

"It is God's will," he said, "that I should have to face many trials at a period when I expected nothing but some few years of quiet happiness."

"Nothing in this world can part us from you," said Constance.

"Oh, nothing," agreed Enid solemnly, nestling closer. Her earnestness was helpful. He smiled wistfully.

"You forget, Enid, that there is a grave chance of you, at any rate, leaving me for another," he said.

She blushed.

"That is the worst of girls getting married," she protested. "They are supposed to be delighted because they are going to live with strange people. Girls who are of that mind cannot be happy at home. If I thought that being married to Jack implied separation from you and Constance—"

"You would give him up, and weep your eyes out." He pressed her pouting lips together as he went on: "Now, my dear ones, I wish both of you to be prepared for very unexpected changes. Two most important events in your lives have taken place within a few hours. Constance, if you saw your mother tonight, Enid also saw her father. I have known for two days that Enid's father is Mr. Traill."

For an instant, it must be confessed, Constance and Enid alike feared that the mental and physical strain he had undergone had temporarily deranged him. It was not sheer incredulity but real terror he saw in their eyes. Somehow, their self-effacement in his behalf touched him more keenly than anything else had done during this troubled period.

He bowed his head. A strong man in agony cannot endure the scrutiny of loving eyes.

"Enid," he said brokenly, "my words to you must be few. Good fortune needs but slight explanation. The proofs of my statement I do not possess, but Mr. Traill's letter to me could not have been written by such a man if he were not sure of his facts. Here it is. Read it aloud."

He handed her her father's plain-spoken communication. Constance, incapable of deeper depths of amazement than those now probed, looked over her sister's shoulder. Together they deciphered the somewhat difficult handwriting of a man whose chief task for years had been to sign his name.

This drawback was good in its result. They persevered steadily to the end. Then Enid, the comforter, broke down herself.

"It cannot be true, dad," she cried, "I have been one of your daughters all my life. Why should I be taken from you now?"

"I believe it is quite true," said Brand quietly, and the need there was to console her was beneficial to himself. "Mr. Traill speaks of proofs. You have met him. I exchanged barely a word, a glance, with him, but it is not believable that he would make these solemn statements without the most undeniable testimony."

"Indeed, Enid," murmured Constance, "it sounds like the truth, else he would never have spoken so definitely of my father's first claim on your affections."

Brand stroked the weeping girl's hair.

"One does not cry, little one, when one is suddenly endowed with a wealthy and distinguished relative. Now, I did not spring this revelation on you without a motive. If a cleavage has to come let us, at least, face every consideration. Providence, by inscrutable decree, ordained that my wife and I should meet after twenty-one years. That cannot have been a purposeless meeting. In my careless youth, when I assigned all things their scientific place, I have scoffed at presentiments and vague portents of coming evils. I retrace the immature judgment then formed. During the height of the hurricane, when I feared the very lantern would be hurled into the sea, I was vouchsafed a spiritual warning. I could not read its import. These things baffle man, especially one whose mind leans towards materialism. Nevertheless, I knew, though not in ordered comprehension, that my life was tending toward a supreme crisis. As the storm died, so I became normal, and I attributed a glimpse of the unseen to mere physical facts. I was wrong. The coming of that ill-fated vessel was heralded to me. I lacked the key of the hidden message. Now I possess it. On board that ship, Constance, was your mother. How strange that her advent should be bound up also with the mystery of Enid's parentage!"

"Father, dear, if you can bear it, tell me of my mother. She knew me, and that is why she asked me to kiss her."

"She asked you to kiss her?" Each word was a crescendo of surprise.

"Yes. One night she came to me. Oh, I remember. She wished Mr. Pyne to telegraph to his uncle. When he quitted us to take the message she, too—how weird it all seems now—admitted that she experienced something of the intuitive knowledge of the fututre you have just spoken of."

"I am not surprised. Poor Nanette! She was always a dreamer, in a sense. Never content, she longed for higher flights. She was a woman in ambition 'ere she ceased to be a child. When I married her, she was only eighteen. I was ten years older. My thought was to educate her to a somewhat higher ideal of life than the frivolities of a fashionable world. It was a mistake. If a girl harbors delusions before marriage the experience of married life is not a cure, but an incentive. A less tolerant man would have made her a safer husband."

Constance would listen to nothing which would disparage him.

"I hate to be unjust to her even in my thoughts, but where could she have found a better husband than you, dad?"

"Millionaire indeed!" protested Enid, breaking in with her own tumultuous thoughts. "I wouldn't exchange you for twenty millionaires."

"My methods cannot have been so ill-considered if they have brought me two such daughters," he said, with a mournful smile. "But there! I am only deluding myself into a postponement of a painful duty. My secret must out—to you, at any rate. When I married your mother, Constance, I was an attache at the British embassy in Paris. Her maiden name was Madeleine Nanette de Courtray. Her family, notwithstanding the French sound of her name, was almost wholly English. They were Jersey people, recruited from British stock, but two generations of English husbands were compelled to assume the style de Courtray owing to entailed estates on the island. There is something quaint in the idea, as it worked out. The place was only a small farm. When we were married the stipulation lapsed, because it was more advisable for me to retain my own name. I was then the heir to a title I can now claim. I am legally and lawfully Sir Stephen Brand, ninth baronet, of Lesser Hambledon, in Northumberland."

"And you became a lighthouse-keeper!"

It was Enid who found breath for the exclamation. Constance braced herself for that which was to come. That Stephen Brand was a well-born man was not a new thing in their intelligence.

"Yes, a cleaner of lamps and transmitter of ship's signals. Have we been less happy?" A most vehement "No!" was the answer.

"Don't run away with the idea that I was, therefore, endowed with ample means. There are baronets poorer than some crossing-sweepers. The estate was encumbered. During my father's life, during my own until five years ago, it yielded only a thousand a year. Even now, after fifteen years of retrenchment—you both forget that whilst I was stationed at Flamborough Head I was absent for a few days to attend my father's funeral—it produces only a little over three thousand. Enough for us, eh, to enjoy life on? Enough to satisfy Lady Margaret's scruples, Enid, as to her son's absurd notion of matrimony? Enough, too, Constance, to mate you to the man of your choice, whatever his position?"

"Dad," murmured Constance, "is there no hope of the old days coming back again?"

"Who can tell? These things are not in mortal ken. I need hardly say that my allowance of one-third of the family revenues was barely sufficient to maintain a junior in the diplomatic service. Yet I married, Heaven help me, in the pursuance of an ideal, only to find my ideal realized, after much suffering, on lonely rocks and bleak headlands. With strict economy, we existed happily until you were born. My wife, at first, was sufficiently delighted to exchange Jersey society for Paris and the distinguished circle in which we moved there. But you were not many months old until a change came. A Frenchman, a rich fop, began to pay her attentions which turned her head. I do not think she meant any harm. People never do mean harm who accomplish it most fatally. I did that which a man who respects himself loathes to do—I protested. There was a scene, tears, and wild reproaches. Next day the crash came. She endeavored to mislead me as to an appointment. God knows I only wished to save her, but it was too much to ask me to pass over in silence the schemes of a libertine, though he, too, was infatuated by her beauty. I discovered them in a clandestine meeting, and — and — my blood was hot and the country was France. We fought next morning, and I killed him."

Constance bent her head and kissed his right hand. Here, at least, was a lineal descendant of nine generations of border raiders, who held their swords of greater worth than musty laws.

Brand's eyes kindled. His voice became more vehement. The girl's impulsive action seemed to sanctify the deed.

"I did not regret, I have never regretted, the outcome of the duel. He was mortally wounded, and was carried to his house to die. I fled from Paris to escape arrest, but the woman in whose defense I encountered him behaved most cruelly. She deserted me, and went to him. Ask Mrs. Sheppard. She was your English nurse at the time, Constance. It was she who brought you to England. I never met my wife again. I believe, on my soul, that she was innocent of the greater offense. I think she rebelled against the thought that I had slain one who said he worshiped her. Anyhow, she had her price. She remained with him, in sheer defiance of me, until his death, and her reward was his wealth. Were it not for this we might have come together again and striven to forget the past in mutual toleration. The knowledge that she was enriched with that man's gold maddened me. I could not forget that. I loathed all that money could give, the diamonds, the dresses, the insane devices of society to pour out treasure on the vanities of the hour. By idle chance I was draw

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Uric Acid, Rheumatism or Bladder Trouble?

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest because its remarkable curative power has been proven in thousands of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best. A thorough trial will convince anyone.

LAME BACK.

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, occasional headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, poor digestion, nervousness, sometimes the heart acts badly, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wormout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is also evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has yet been discovered.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Absolutely Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

mother to her breast, said quietly:

"Dad, she has come home, and she may be dying. We must take her in."

He made no direct answer. What could he say? The girl's fearless words admitted of neither "Yes" nor "No."

He turned to the policeman.

"I am much obliged to you, Jenkins," he said; "we know the lady. Unless—unless there are serious consequences, will you oblige me by saying nothing about her? But stay. When you pass the Mount's Bay Hotel, please call and say that Mrs. Vansittart has been seized with sudden illness and is being cared for at my house."

"Yes, sir," said the sergeant, saluting.

As he walked down the garden path he wondered who Mrs. Vansittart could be, and why Miss Brand said she had "come home."

Then he glanced back at the house, into which the others had vanished. He laughed.

"Just fancy it," he said; "I treated him as if he was a bloomin' lord. And I suppose my position is a better one than his. Anyhow he is a splendid chap. I'm glad now I did it, for his sake and the sake of those two girls. How nicely they were dressed. It has always been a puzzle to me how they can afford to live in that style on the pay of a lighthouse-keeper. Well, it's none of my business."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Lady Margaret took her departure from the hotel at an early hour. Her son went with her. Their house was situated on the otuskirts of the town, and, although Stanhope would gladly have remained with the two men to discuss the events of this night of surprises, he felt that his mother demanded his present attention.

Indeed, her ladyship had much to say to him. She, like the others, had been impressed by Mrs. Vansittart's apeparance, even under the extraordinarily difficult circumstances of the occasion. The feminine mind judges its peers with the utmost precision. Its analytical methods are pitilessly simple. It calculates with mathematical nicety those details of toilette, those delicate nuances of manner, which distinguish the woman habituated to refinement and good society from the interloper or mere copyist.

It had always been a matter of mild wonder in Penzance how Constance Brand had acquired her French trick of wearing her clothes. Some women are not properly dressed after they have been an hour posing in front of a full-length mirror; others can give one glance at a costume, twist and pull it into the one correct position, and walk out, perfectly gowned, with a happy consciousness that all is well.

Every Parisienne, some Americans, a few English women, possess this gift. Constance had it, and Lady Margaret knew now that it was a lineal acquisition from her mother. The discovery enhanced the belief, always prevalent locally, that Brand was a gentleman born, and her ladyship was now eager for her son's assistance in looking up the "Landed Gentry" and other works of reference which define and glorify the upper ten thousand of the United Kingdom. Perhaps, that way, light would be vouchsafed.

Being a little narrow-minded, the excellent creature believed that a scandal among "good" people was not half so scandalous as an affair in which the principals were tradesmen, "or worse."

She confided something of this to her son as they drove homewards, and was very wroth with him when he treated the idea with unbecoming levity.

"My dear boy," she cried vehemently, "you don't understand the value of such credentials. You always speak and act as if you were on board one of your hectoring warships, where the best metal and the heaviest guns are all-important. It is not so in society, even the society of a small Cornish town. Although I am an earl's daughter I cannot afford to be quietly sneered at by some who would dispute my social supremacy."

As each complaisant sentence rolled forth he laughed quietly in the darkness.

"Mother," said he suddenly, "Mr. Traill and I have had a lot of talk about Enid during the past two days. I have not seen you until this evening before dinner, so I have had no opportunity to tell you all that has occurred."

"Some new embroglio, I suppose," she said, not at all appeased by his seeming carelessness as to what the Dowager Lady Tregarthen or Mrs. Taylor-Smith might say when gossip started.

"Well, it is, in a sense," he admitted. "You see, we are jolly hard up. It is a squeeze for you to double my pay, and, as I happened to inform Mr. Traill that I was going to marry Enid, long before he knew she was his daughter, it came as a bit of a shock afterwards to hear that he intends to endow her with two hundred thousand pounds on her wedding day. Now the question to be discussed is not whether the adopted daughter of a poor lighthouse keeper who may be Lord This-and-That in disguise is a good match for me, but whether an impecunious lieutenant in the Royal navy is such a tremendous catch for a girl with a great fortune."

Lady Margaret was stunned. She began to breathe quickly. Her utmost expectations were surpassed. Before she could utter a word her son pretended to misunderstand her agitation.

"Of course it was fortunate that Enid and I had jolly well made up our minds somewhat in advance, but it was a near thing, a matter of flag signals—otherwise I should have been compelled to consider myself ruled out of the game. Therefore, during your tea-table tactics, if the Dowager, or that old spitfire, Mrs. Taylor-Smith, says a word to you about Brand, just give 'em a rib-roaster with Enid's two hundred thou', wil you? Whilst they are reeling under the blow throw out a gentle hint that Constance may ensnare Traill's nephew. 'Ensnare' is the right word, isn't it? The best of it is, I know they have been worrying you for months about my friendship with 'girls of their class.' Oh, the joy of encounter! It must be like blowing up a battleship with a tupenny hapenny torpedo boat."

So her ladyship—not without pondering over certain entries in the Books of the Proudly-born, which recorded the birth and marriage of Sir Stephen Brand, ninth baronet, "present whereabouts unknown"—went to bed, but not to sleep, whereas Jack Stanhope never afterwards remembered undressing, so thoroughly tired was he, and so absurdly happy, notwithstanding the awkward situation divulged at the dinner.

Pyne, left with his uncle, set himself to divert the other man's thoughts from the embarrassing topic of Mrs. Vansittart.

He knew that Brand was not likely to leave them in any dubiety as to the past. Discussion now was useless, a mere idle guessing at probabilities, so he boldly plunged into the mystery as yet surrounding Enid's first year of existence.

Mr. Traill, glad enough to discuss a more congenial subject, marshalled the ascertained facts. It was easy to see that here, at least, he stood on firm ground.

"Your father, as you know, was a noted yachtsman, Charlie," he said. "Indeed, he was one of the first men to cross the Atlantic in his own boat under steam and sail. Twenty years ago, in this very month, he took my wife and me, with your mother, you, and our little Edith, then six months old, on a delightful trip along the Florida coast and the Gulf of Mexico. It was then arranged that we should go down, and this undoubtedly caused the second catastrophe. The captain noticed that the strange ship went off close hauled to the wind, which blew steadily from the west, so he, in the leading boat, with your father and mother, you and my wife and child, followed in that direction. He shouted to four men in the second boat to keep close, as the fog was terrific. The barque, the John S., hearing the noise of the bursting boilers, promptly swung round, and in the effort to render assistance caused the second and far more serious catastrophe. The captain's boat encountered her just as the two crafts were getting way on them. Someone in the boat shouted, they heard an answering hail, and instantly crashed into the barque's bows. The sail became entangled in the martingale of the bowsprit, the boat was driven under and filled, and the second boat crashed into her. All the occupants of the captain's boat were thrown into the sea. You were grasped by a negro, a powerful swimmer. He, with yourself and two sailors, were rescued, and that was all. Your father was a strong man and he could swim well. He must have been stunned or injured in some way. The two sailors jumped from the second boat and clung to the barque's bobstays. The whole thing was over in a few seconds."

Mr. Traill rose and paced slowly to the window. Pyne stared into the fire. There was no need for either of them to conjure up the heart-rending scene as the sharp prow of the sailing-ship cleft through the seas and spurned the despairing hands clutching at her black walls.

Too often had the older man pictured that horrific vision. It had darkened many hours, blurred many a forgetful moment of pleasure with a quick rush of pain.

Even now, as he looked out into the still street, he fancied he could see Enid's mother smiling at him from a luminous mist.

(To Be Continued.)

The Sunday School.

VICTORY FROM DEFEAT.

The International Sunday School Lesson for December 16 is, "Jesus Risen from the Dead." Matt. 28:15. The Golden Text is, "He is Risen, as He Said." Matt. 28:6.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The story opens with a woman weeping by a grave. A familiar enough scene truly; women weep because they have borne most of the world's suffering. The vicariousness of womanhood is that it is at once a great sorrow and a great glory. Tears are oftenest caused by death; there are worse griefs than this one, but over it we weep most. The mystery, the silence, the separation of death stir the heart's deep fountains.

This woman had best cause for weeping. In the grave beside which she stood had been buried the body of her Healer, her Teacher, her best Friend; the personal loss was beyond measure. And in the tomb also had been laid away the hopes of a band of eager disciples, hopes for the redemption of Israel and for a new reign of righteousness for all the world. On Jesus these friends had builded everything; with Him in the grave the house of their hopes had toppled about their bowed heads. Now at dawn Mary and the other women had come—the alertness of love is woman's—bearing spices for their dead; the cold body of their Lord was all that they expected, but God is always doing better than His children expect or think. Mary and the women entered upon a new estate that day which has been bequeathed to all womanhood since. As Mrs. Browning sang:

Not she with traitorous kiss her Master stung;
Not she denied Him with unfaithful tongue;
She, when apostles fled, could danger brave,
Last at His cross, and earliest at His grave.

What Is in a Name?

Jesus is never beyond the reach of the tears of His friends; He would not even leave the comforting of Mary to the angels at the empty tomb. He Himself stood by though she knew not His nearness. Christ often comes when eyes are holden, and the comfort that He gives is not always recognized as from Him. Mary thought she was seeking help from the gardener, but it was the Lord. Even when He gently said, "Why weepest thou," she did not comprehend; He had to call her by name before she understood.

All the swet adjectives that love bestows upon a loved one are not so meaningful as the personal, familiar name, with the melting tenderness and deep significance that may be put into it. So when Jesus turned and said: "Mary," she knew Him instantly; no one else could pronounce her name like that. The Good Shepherd calls His sheep by name, and each is, as Mary was, a beloved personality.

In a transport of rapture she would have flung herself at His feet and clung to Him, but the Master restrained her; the risen Lord did not keep the same intimacy of human relations as before; He had new powers and new work. Mary, too, had an immediate mission; she could not sit and adore, for the brethren awaited the glorious news, "He is risen!"

The Message of Mary.

The first preacher of the full gospel was a woman. To Mary it was given to utter the word that unfolded the complete significance of the acts and teachings of Jesus. What a revolution in feeling and outlook the news must have created in the minds of the disciples! All was clear now; the sayings that they formerly had been unable to understand shone with divine meaning. Jesus had risen, even as He had said. He had done exceedingly abundantly above all that they could ask or think. Not defeat, but victory was their program.

Now the infant church had a message for the world, the very message of life and hope which it most needed. The last great enemy, who had blanched the cheek of the bravest, had been conquered. Men need no longer be prisoners to dread and fear. A new attitude toward life and death had been created. Thenceforward the disciples would go forth, as thousands since have done, facing even martyrdom congfully. The world's wonderment. "Behold how these Christians die!" would be a new gateway to the kingdom. The resurrection hope is the capstone of the edifice of Christian truth. "Because I live, ye shall live also;" Christ's resurrection was the first fruit of an immeasurable harvest.

An Eventide Wonder.

At dawn Christ had appeared to Mary; at eventide He suddenly stood in the midst of the affrighted company of disciples, as they talked in hushed and awe-struck tones of the words of the woman, of Peter, of the Emmaus disciples, who had reported that they had seen the Lord. Probably it was in the large upper room, fragant with memories of Jesus, that they had gathered, waiting for they scarcely knew what, but drawn together by their common grief. There was no dissension or striving for places among them now, and their hearts were peculiarly tender toward one another.

The doors were shut, for, deprived of their leader, they were a timid band. All of a sudden, and mysteriously, Jesus appeared in their midst, in His old familiar form. The resurrection body, no longer bound by the limitations of the material body, went wherever it pleased, unimpeded by the old hindrances. But it was still the very same Jesus with identity unchanged.

This He proved by showing to the hesitant and fearful disciples the wounds of the cross. The Saviour has marks by which we may know Him, even as has His disciple. No need to wear crosses or badges to advertise one's self a Christian, for as surely as the brand of the king is on the horses and stores of the British government, so the marks of the Lord Jesus characterize His true friends. Would you know such? Then look for the spear wound of sacrifice on His heart, the nail prints of service on His hands, and His feet, and the thorn scars of humility on His brow. These are the true tokens of the Christ-spirit within. On the other hand, "The mark of the beast is number one;" selfishness betokens another ownership than Christ's.

A Salutation and a Sending.

That unexpected visitation was joy unspeakable to the little company of loving hearts. Their whole desire had been to see Jesus, and so they rejoiced. The deepest passion of every Christian is for a clearer vision of His Saviour. The story is not new of the eager-hearted church member who found little of his Master in the learned Sunday discourses of his pastor, so, before service one day, he laid on the pulpit Bible the text, "We would see Jesus." The minister was really a man of God, and he caught the point; his next sermon was so full of the Christ that on the following Sunday he found on the pulpit the verse from this lesson, "Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord."

The first word of Jesus as He entered the room was "Peace," the old Jewish salutation which He has filled with new meaning. When He enters a life He sufflows it with peace, a peace which the world cannot know or take away. The heart at peace is the Master's attestation of approval; this is the inward voice which is to be heeded, rather than the outward clamor of men.

After the salutation came the sending, "As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you." As a boy in the temple, when He met in the upper room with the twelve, and even as He hung on the cross, the upturned thought of Jesus was of His mission. The Father's sending—that was His life's purpose and passion. Nothing could turn Him aside from it, friends, enemies, ease or suffering, the will of God, with its divine commission, was the one supreme, insistent, unalterable fact in his life.

As an equipment for this mission which He bequeathed to His disciples Jesus breathed upon them and said, "Receive ye the Holy Spirit." He was going away; the Spirit would stand to them in His stead. They would be sufficient for all things, because of the divine Enabler.

The New Note.

The new truth that Mary told not only began to change the world's calendars, and also to make over its maps. Equipped with it, the little company of plain people, whom she found in perplexity and fear, commenced to mould society anew and to transform the world. The great affirmation of the Gospel, of a risen life for man right here and now, and of an immortal life hereafter, has been, and is, the most potent influence of history.

Christianity is not a religion of negative teachings and negative characters; all such misrepresent it. The risen Christ brought into the world a new force, and in entered the room where they were gathered on Resurrection Day He found His disciples fearful and cowering; He left them brave and courageous. The dominant personalities of the time were soon these feeble ones. Boldness became their outstanding characteristic. They grew to be pioneers in aggressiveness. Without fear and in stupendous faith they challenged the world, and set out to conquer it. The resurrection note sounds in the victorious life.

MANY KINDS OF TOXIC POLLEN

Hay Fever Is Due to a Variety of Causes.

Hay fever has been proved to be a form of pollen poisoning, and 114 plants—including wheat, rye and other grains—are now known to have toxic pollen. These toxins, which vary greatly, can be used for producing anti-toxins. Late experience has been that a mixture of sugar and anti-toxin from one of the principal pollens generally cures hay fever and confers a certain immunity, 222 cases having been treated with success in 127, improvement in 71 and failure in 24.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

GROWING HOSTILITY TOWARD BILLBOARDS

The Fourth Estate.

Signs on barns, rocks and fences have been used time out of mind to advertise agricultural fairs. Newspapers got a share of the patronage, it is true, but until lately a fair manager who proposed to dispense with outdoor advertising would have been looked on, not as insane, perhaps, but as wholly unfitted for his job.

The Ohio State Agricultural society, defiant of tradition, has given up sign advertising, and now spends its money in the newspapers. In letters sent to the Mansfield News and other mediums carrying its ads., the society says that since the abandonment of billboards and lithographs the increase in attendance at the exhibitions has been marked and their educational influence broadened.

Another anti-billboard argument comes from Newport. Women who are members of the Civic League there have considered it necessary to act as a board of censors for the purpose of suppressing objectionable posters. An advertisement recently displayed on nearly every billboard in town was so offensive to the league that the members asked the billposter to cover it with other paper. He was assured of the league's support in case his customer should call him to account. Hereafter no posters will be allowed in Newport unless the censors of the Civic League approve of them.

Objection to individual posters grows soon and naturally to a sentiment against billboards in general, and this sentiment becomes deeper and stronger as people realize how much unsightly exhibitions on the boardings retard the development of a town. And advertisers do not need to be told how little benefit they can hope to obtain from a form of publicity more likely to arouse popular resentment than to draw trade.

I WONDER.

I wonder why such homely girls
Are ofted blessed with lovely curls.

I wonder why all second wives
In luxury live all their lives.

I wonder why a kiss unsought
Tastes not so fetching as it ought.

I wonder why we never know
As much as we did years ago.

I wonder why the fattest man
Goes with the slimest girl he can.

I wonder why the cook we love
From us is always on the move.

I wonder why the stork makes friends
With folks who can not meet both ends.

I wonder why the eggs always soar
Just when we need them all the more.

I wonder why we are afraid
Of trouble we ourselves have made.

I wonder why if others go
From There to There that we should know

Of any reason why we fear
That we'll not go from Here to Here.—Delineator.

Cancerol, a Home Treatment for Cancer

An unparalleled record of successful cures proves the superiority of Cancerol. Not an experiment, but the result of experience. Investigate for yourself—costs but a trifle. Write today for free book. Address Dr. L. T. Leach, Drawer 88 F, Indianapolis, Ind.

DIED SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE.

How frequently does a head line similar to the above greet us in the newspapers. The rush, push and strenuousness of the American people has a strong tendency to lead up to valvular and other affections of the heart, attended by irregular action, palpitation, dizziness, smothered sensations and other distressing symptoms.

Three of the prominent ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made are recommended by some of the leading writers on *Materia Medica* for the cure of just such cases. Golden Seal root, for instance, is said by the UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY, a standard authority, "to impart tone and increased power to the heart's action." Numerous other leading authorities represent Golden Seal as an unsurpassed tonic for the muscular system in general, and as the heart is almost wholly composed of muscular tissue, it naturally follows that it must be greatly strengthened by this superb, general tonic. But probably the most important ingredient of "Golden Medical Discovery," so far as its marvelous cures of valvular and other affections of the heart are concerned, is Stone root, or *Collinsonia Can.*, Prof. Wm. Paine, author of Paine's Epitomy of Medicine, says of it:

"I, not long since, had a patient who was so much oppressed with valvular disease of the heart that his friends were obliged to carry him up-stairs. He, however, gradually recovered under the influence of Collinsonin (medicinal principle extracted from Stone root), and is now attending to his business. Heretofore physicians knew of no remedy for the removal of so distressing and so dangerous a malady. With them it was all guess-work, and it fearfully warned the afflicted that death was near at hand. Collinsonin unquestionably affords relief in such cases, and in most instances effects a cure."

Stone root is also recommended by Drs. Hale and Ellingwood, of Chicago, for valvular and other diseases of the heart. The latter says: "It is a heart tonic of direct and *permanent* influence."

"Golden Medical Discovery," not only cures serious heart affections, but is a most efficient general tonic and invigorator, strengthening the stomach, invigorating the liver, regulating the bowels and curing catarrhal affections in all parts of the system.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure Constipation.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER

Thrifty Chipmunks—Heedless Squirrels—Fat Br'er Possum.

Long before autumn the chipmunks began their winter work. As early as August the hives were dug and storing commenced. Last summer they began with the oats in August, and, says a writer in Country Life in America, I should like to know just the measure that went into the garners of a little chipmunk in one of my stone piles.

Nearly half a bushel of chestnuts have been taken from a single den; and the way this chipmunk plied in the oats, a half bushel measure would not hold them.

Then came the pignuts, acorns and chestnuts. As long as the harvest lasted they carried them in, and when the cold came and softly closed their doors they had no fears. Nor had I. They would need no more of my oats.

But the gray squirrels had need. They made little preparation, and long before spring they came to me for corn. Three of them lived in the barn a large part of the winter.

Chickaree, the red squirrel, makes believe to provide against the winter's need, but when winter comes he has either forgotten where his scattered hoards are or else has eaten them as fast as they were stored. So all winter long he lives from hand to mouth, picking up whatever frozen apples and seeds he finds.

I have seen him eat bark, and climb in wild, windy weather out to the frozen tips of the pine trees to eat off the terminal buds. But along in August, if you will hunt up a big yellow birch, you will find Chickaree there, snipping off and hiding the half ripe cones as if he expected a seven years famine or the immediate approach of a second glacial period.

The rabbit, fox, coon and possum are on foot all winter. They have neither storehouse nor barn, unless you would call the superabundance of autumnal fat in which the possum rolls himself a store for winter, for that it really is.

Distinctly it is so with the woodchuck. He has a den, deep down in the ground, and here, were he not so sound a sleeper, he might lay by enough food for winter. But perhaps not. Were he awake and housed it would take a small stack to feed him.

Instead of all that trouble he simply eats, eats, eats, and lays on the fat, so that, as he falls into his winter long sleep at the bottom of his burrow, he needs nothing more until next ground hog day.

Our friend the skunk is fat, too, when he, together with all his kind that can crowd into the burrow, begins his somewhat fitful winter sleep. He comes forth lean and ragged in the spring, and if all reports are true he should come forth haggard as well, for while there in the burrow he has been dining upon his own bedfellows, the weaker members having been devoured by the strong.

ROYAL RINGS.

Mystic Power Attributed to Ornaments Worn by Monarchs.

King Alfonso of Spain, is the possessor of a ring of strange and awesome history. It was presented by his predecessor and namesake, Alfonso XII., to his consort, Queen Mercedes, who died within a month afterward. Ere the funeral had taken place the king bestowed the ring on his sister, Maria, and she was dead in a few days.

The fatal circlet then coming again into his possession he presented it to his sister-in-law, Princess Christina, who only survived for three months. Thereupon the king resolved to wear the ring himself, and in a short time he too had passed away. The Queen Regent was not disposed to run any risk, and she refused to accept such a deadly possession. Instead she had it attached to a golden chain, which she hung around the neck of the statue of the Virgin of Almudena of Madrid.

Spaniards believe this ring to be possessed of mystic powers, by which unworthy wearers of it are slain. To a worthy sovereign they claim it will assure prosperity and a long life, and to its magic influence they attribute the young king's escape from injury in the bomb explosion on his wedding day.

He was said to have been seen praying to the Virgin on the eve of his marriage, and further, that before leaving the cathedral he reverently pressed the ring to his lips.

There is another and more pleasing ring romance associated with the royal family of Spain. One of the proudest possessions of the present king's nurse is a gold ring in which is set the first tooth lost by his majesty when a boy. The ring bears the inscription: "My tooth. To my nurse. Alfonso XIII."

The Czar of all the Russias has a ring which he believes it is necessary he should always have about him. In its absence he will not move a step from the palace. The ring contains what is supposed to be a small piece of the cross on which the Savior was crucified. The fact that when he was assassinated Czar Nicholas' grandfather had not the precious ring with him enormously strengthened the belief in its protective virtues. —London Tit-Bits.

ALL ABOUT HER.

The following extraordinary, though little-known, epitaph may be seen on a tombstone in Brighton old churchyard, on the east side of the path leading from the south porch:

In Memory of
PHOEBE HESSEL,
Who was born at Stepney in the year 1713.
She served for many years
As a private Soldier in the 5th Regt. of foot
In different parts of Europe,
And in the year 1745 fought under the
command of the Duke of Cumberland
at the Battle of Fontenoy,
Where she received a Bayonet wound in
her arm.
Her long life, which commenced in the
time of
QUEEN ANNE,
Extended to the reign of
GEORGE IV.,
By whose munificence she received comfort and support in her later years.
She died at Brighton, where she had long resided.
December 12th, 1821, aged 108 years.

"PROUD AND GLAD"

Because Mother Looked So Well After Quitting Coffee.

An Ohio woman was almost distracted with coffee dypsepsia and heart trouble.

Like thousands of others, the drug in coffee—caffeine—was slowly but steadily undermining her nervous system and interfering with natural digestion of food.

"For 30 years," she writes, "I have used coffee. Have always been sickly—had heart trouble and dyspepsia with ulcers in stomach and mouth so bad sometimes I was almost distracted and could hardly eat a thing for a week.

"I could not sleep for nervousness, and when I would lie down at night I'd belch up coffee and my heart would trouble me. At last, when I would want to drink coffee, it would gag me. It was like poison to me. I was thin—only weighed 125 lbs., when I quit coffee and began to use Postum.

"From the first day that belching and burning in my stomach stopped. The Postum went down so easy and pleasant. I could sleep as soundly as anyone, and, after the first month, whenever I met any friends they would ask me what was making me so fleshy and look so well.

"Sometimes, before I could answer quick enough, one of the children or my husband would say, 'Why, that is what Postum is doing for her'—they were all so proud and glad.

"When I recommend it to anyone I always tell them to follow directions in making Postum, as it is not good to taste if weak, but fine when it is boiled long enough to get the flavor and rich brown color." Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

ODD REMEDIES OF 1623

"Culpepper's School of Physick," a Remarkable Little Old Book.

An antiquary real from a gray little book:

"A comb made from the right horn of a ram cures headache if it be on the right side of the head, being combed with it; of the left horn for the left side."

He smiled and resumed:

"The cough is easily cured if the party troubled with it spit three or four times into a frog's mouth, but it must be into the mouth of the same frog. You can keep her alive in a little water."

The antiquary's book was called "Culpepper's School of Physick: or the Experimental Practice of the Whole Art." Its author was Nicholas Culpepper and the date of its publication 1623. For the volume, which was a first edition, the antiquary's price was $75. Here are some of its cures:

"To draw a tooth without pain, fill an earthen crucible full of emmets or ants (call them by which name you will), eggs and all, and when you have burned them keep the ashes, with which if you touch a tooth it will drop out.

"Mark where a swine rubs himself, then cut off a piece of the wood and rub any swollen part with it and it will help it, with this proviso, that where the hog rubs his head it helps the swelling of the head and where the neck, those of the neck, etc.

Shave the crown of the head of one that is sick and lay upon the shaved place rhue stamped with oil of roses, binding it on, and if the party sneeze within six hours after he will live, else not."

THE BLOUSE.

Its Name Came Originally From Pelusium, in Egypt.

The environs of Pelusium, in lower Egypt, in ages past stood foremost among sunny lands where the culture of indigo and the manufacture of fabrics dyed with it were the principal industries. In the middle ages, when the Crusaders landed on the coast of Egypt and entered Pelusium, where Port Said is now situated, they purchased quantities of the blue material, which they cast over their panoply of war. Afterward the same material was made in France and became the fabric of which the working garment of the male peasant was made and is to this day.

The name of the locality was given the fabric, and this was retained by the French production, but contracted to Pelouse (pronounced bluze). The smock worn by English male peasants is a similar garment and, though it is not written in history that the blouse crossed the channel soon after its entry into France, it would seem probable from the fact that in other times the smock was now and then called a "blowse."

This, fair ladies, is the origin of the garment of our warmest affection, to which we have loyally clung for years in spite of many ruthless detractors and will continue to do so notwithstanding the fact that, whether called "bluze" or "blowse," it is not of aristocratic lineage.

PAID TO WEAR DIAMONDS

There are many men in Chicago who are paid to wear diamonds. The men that are paid to wear diamonds are paid in the hope their example will be followed by others, and that in the spread of the diamond-carrying habit the original payer will get his return.

The business of selling diamonds outside of stores is a large one, and one of the means that the sellers use to attract the buyers is the display of diamonds upon the hands of their agents. They equip with a diamond ring a man whom they know has a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Sometimes they make him a present of the ring. More often—for it is not their policy to give much away—they sell the wearer the ring at a greatly reduced price. He in return is expected to interest his friends in the stone.

Often the agent is given a stone to wear and he is instructed to tell his friends that the diamond belongs to him, but that he is willing to sell it. The unsuspecting acquaintance, thinking that he will get a better bargain than he could secure at a shop, buys the diamond. The agent usually has to get his commission out of the sale price. One man of whom several of the local diamond brokers have knowledge has sold diamonds to 27 of his friends. Many men who do not give all their time to the diamond business deal in diamonds as a side line. There are a few real estate offices in Chicago in which diamonds are sold, and many traveling men carry one or more diamonds as a sort of speculative side line.—Chicago Tribune.

COULD NOT FACE THE DOUGH

Des Moines Dispatch to the New York Herald.

There is trouble in the state institutions of Iowa because John T. Hamilton, of Cedar Rapids, recently appointed member of the state board of control, snaps his finger at the idea of "domestic science" from a standpoint of lectures.

"Get your fingers in the dough. You have to get into the kitchen to know how to cook," is the command with which Mr. Hamilton startled Miss Bertha Bohn, who came from Boston to teach domestic economy to the girls in the College of the Blind, in Council Bluffs.

When Mr. Hamilton visited the college he found Miss Bohn on the platform delivering a lecture on how to cook.

"Here, we do not want any of this nonsense. It's a fad," declared the new board member.

The teacher was at first chagrined, then angery, and produced her contract for a year.

"All right," said Mr. Hamilton. "We'll keep you. This requires that you teach the girls how to cook. Roll up your sleeves and take the girls into the kitchen."

Miss Bohn quit, expressed her deepest indignation that a member of the Iowa board could not distingtish between a teacher of domestic science and a mere cook, and went back to Boston.

HE'S NUMBER ONE.

The king's chief valet had an amusing experience in Nottingham while his majesty was staying at Rufford Abbey. The valet had been to Nottingham in one of the royal motor cars on business, and was slowly ascending Mansfield road when a young police officer signaled for the car to stop. "You have no number," he said. The valet smiled, and informed the constable that the car was his majesty's. But it did not matter to the young officer; he meant to have the number. His hope of a case, however, faded when his attention was called to the Royal Arms, and he was assured that the king was a privileged person, and that his cars went unnumbered. The valet was the one who practically nursed the king through the illness which led to the postponement of the coronation.—London Daily News.

Her Idea of Saving.

Samuel Untermeyer, the insurance expert, said the other day of a certain proposed retrenchment:

"It would be a good thing, an excellent thing, all around. But on some it would bear harder than on others. Hence discontent and growling, the usual accompaniment of economics. It is like the case of the husband who, looking at his wife, reproachfully said:

"'My love, in view of the approaching holidays, I thought we were going to practice economy for a time?'

"'Oh, so we are, dear,' the lady answered. 'I went downtown and countermanded the order you had given your tailor for a $250 furlined overcoat, and got instead an ermine stole that cost $200. A clean saving, you see, of $50. Not bad for one day, was it?'"

Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I would like to know of a way to kill cabbage bugs and worms. I do not want to use paris green or anyting of that character.—P., Pennington, Va.

Will someone please tell me how to put lightning rods on a house 36x40 and 1½ stories high. Also describe the kind and size of materials needed for a good, useful rod—one that will be a protection to the house and its occupants?—G.

Would like to kn w what is wrong with my sow. She is sick, has a bad cough, pants all the time; hasn't much appetite and lacks strength; pigs were taken from her about tnree weeks ago.—T., Hanlin Station, Pa.

Will J., Kenesaw, Neb., who gave the remedy for heaves in The Blade of November 29, tell how lobelia is to be administered—whether with feed, before or after the horse is fed? I hope he will answer soon, as I have a valuable brood mare that is badly afflicted with the heaves.—N., Franklinville, N. Y.

I have a cow that is stiff all over and can walk but a short distance without falling; can hardly get up when down. Would be pleased to have somebody tell me what is the matter with her.—T., Mode, Ill.

Filter for Cistern.

A Farmstead inquirer recently asked if cistern water can be filtered where soft coal is used for fuel. Yes. Build a partition through the centre of the cistern; leave small holes through the partition at the bottom, 4x4; then build a wall four bricks high and 12 inches from the partition; put sand in the bottom of this, packed on both sides, then a layer of clean gravel and fill the balance with charcoal; then put a flannel cloth over the filter box on both sides. I will guarantee this to work. We have them here, and they are O. K.—H., Petroleum, W. Va.

Cultivating Orchards.

The Ohio station has issued a press bulletin which considers the four ways of cultivating orchards. These four ways are: First, with cover crop; second, clean culture; third, sod culture method; fourth, sod mulch. Speaking of these methods, the bulletin, in part, says:

"The cover crop method is said to be safe, practical, and excellent while the orchard is young and where the ground is level, or nearly so, or on steep hillsides where the soil does not wash readily by flooding rains. For this method of culture, Mammoth, Crimson and Medium Red clover, also winter vetch and cowpeas, do well. Soy beans do well, even in northern Ohio, and are generally conceded to be superior to cowpeas for a cover crop. A combination of oats and Canada field peas also makes a good winter covering for the soil. It is customary to sow the cowpeas and soy beans in drills two feet apart, at the rate of three pecks to one bushel per acre. The young plants are then cultivated once or twice, to give them a vigorous start. A mixture of rye and vetch is sometimes sown broadcast among the cowpeas and soy beans just after the last cultivation, in autumn. This combination affords a dense carpeting during the winter and makes an early heavy growth the following spring by the time the ground should be plowed again. The trees in this plot made a satisfactory growth.

"The clean culture plot had a hard time of it, as the soil washed badly and it was necessary to seed it down after four seasons' trial, as many tons of soil had been swept away by the rains and the roots of the trees were exposed in many places.

"Under the sod culture method the trees were planted out in generous holes directly in the sod, and the area of the ground for three or four feet in diameter was spaded about each tree, and these spaces have annually been kept clean and mellow. The grass in this orchard was cut and allowed to lie where it fell. No fertility was added to the space about the trees, which space has been enlarged as the trees grew to correspond to a diameter equal to the head of the trees. In this plot the trees made only a fair growth.

Under the sod mulch method the trees were planted in the sod, much as sod culture method. The stems of the trees were inclosed with fine meshed wire screen cylinders, to prevent injury by mice or other rodents. The grass was also mowed three or four times each year, but instead of allowing it to lie where it fell, as under the sod sulture method, it was raked up and used to maintain the mulch about the trees. The results in this orchard were very satisfactory. In fact, it gave the best results of any method of cultivation tried, and the trees made an extremely satisfactory growth. It was thought that there might be more danger of injury from borers and other insects owing to the mulch about the trees affording them good protection, but this did not seem to be the case, and no more injury was noticed in the plot from insects than in those that were not mulched.

It has been frequently claimed that under the sod culture method the tendency was for apple trees to produce their roots near the surface of the ground, but it was found in these experiments that the root systems of the apple trees grown under the different methods of culture were at a surprisingly uniform depth, the greater portion of the roots, both large and small, having remained in the upper six inches of soil. The humus or feeding root system of an apple tree under annual plowing and clean culture with cover crops, practically renews itself annually, pushing up thousands of fibrous rootlets to the surface of the soil. Apparently but few of these rootlets go into the lower, more compact, colder soil. The partial or even total destruction of these surface feeding roots, which occurs during the hotter and drier months of winter, does not cause the tree to suffer in the least, and there was found to be an immense network of rootlets occupying not only the upper two inches of soil, but also the four inches below. The

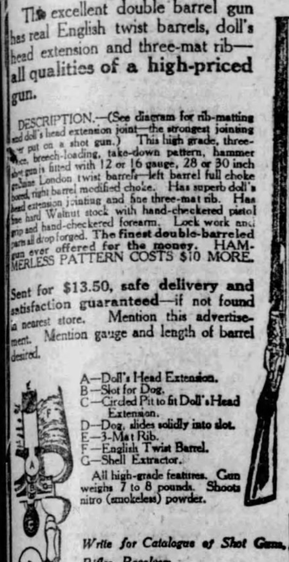
This Fine Modern Double Barrel Gun For Only $13.50

If it isn't as good as it looks, you can have back your money

The excellent double barrel gun has real English twist barrels, doll's head extension and three-mat rib—all qualities of a high-priced gun.

DESCRIPTION.—(See diagram for rib-matting and doll's head extension joint—the strongest joining ever put on a shot gun.) This high grade, three-bore, breech-loading, take-down pattern, hammer gun is fitted with 12 or 16 gauge, 28 or 30 inch finest London twist barrels—left barrel full choke medium, right barrel modified choke. Has superb doll's head extension joining and fine three-mat rib. Has fine hard Walnut stock with hand-checkered pistol grip and hand-checkered forearm. Lock work and parts all drop forged. The finest double-barreled gun ever offered for the money. HAMMERLESS PATTERN COSTS $10 MORE.

Sent for $13.50, safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed—if not found at nearest store. Mention this advertisement. Mention gauge and length of barrel desired.



All high-grade features. Gun weighs 7 to 8 pounds. Shoots nitro (smokeless) powder.

Write for Catalogue of Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers.

The Hopkins & Allen Arms Co.
117 Franklin St., Norwich, Conn.
Largest Fire Arm Mfrs. in the World.

QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor to answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right editorially to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Beet and Cane Sugar.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell me which is the better, beet sugar or cane sugar. How is beet sugar made?—M. E., Whitestown, Ind.

When highly refined, cane and beet sugar are practically the same. It is impossible to distinguish any difference between them. Between the crude or raw beet and cane sugars there is a great difference, the latter being edible, while the former, as it possesses a very disagreeable odor and taste. Cane sugar molasses is good for culinary purposes, beet sugar molasses is not. Cane juice contains "glucose," but beet juice does not.

Upon arrival at the factory sugar beets are thrown into tanks filled with water having a shaft, provided with fingers, so that during the process of washing them they are kept continually agitated and brought near where fresh water is flowing into the tank; in this way all the adhering soil is removed. From the washer the beets are taken by an elevator and carried above the diffusion battery and dropped into a slicing machine, where they are cut into thin, narrow pieces, so that when the chips fall they will not lie too compactly one upon the other. The chips are conveyed from the slicing machine to a hopper with a funnel-shaped tube and so arranged that it may be rotated or moved otherwise to fill the cells of a battery arranged in a circle. The battery consists usually of from 12 to 14 cast-iron cylindrical cells, connected with each by a system of pipes with cocks between, so that one may empty and fill without interfering with the operation of the rest. The extraction of the sugar consists in washing the chipped beets with hot water so as to remove the sugar. The process is so operated that the water is admitted into the cell, the chips of which have been nearly exhausted, and passed out at the cell last filled. In this way the water is made to do its maximum work. When the beets have been exhausted of the sugar the bottom of the cell is opened and the beets discharged and led to a press, where most of the remaining water and sugar are pressed out. The pulp cake is used in the wet condition for cattle food, or it may be dried with the exhaust steam so it can be preserved for the same purpose. It may also be used to spread over the land and serve as a fertilizer.

The purification of the sugar solution, as above extracted, consists of the application of lime, carbon di-oxide and sulphur, together with settling and filtering. The use of the lime, followed by that of carbon di-oxide, is termed carbonation. These two materials, lime and carbon di-oxide, are obtained by burning limestone in kilns constructed for that purpose at the factory. The limestone is decomposed and the lime, mixed with water, is added to the sugar solution in a quantity equal to 2 or 3 per cent. The gas is led from the lime kiln through water to wash it and admitted into a large cell from five to six feet in diameter, with a capacity from 4,000 to 6,000 gallons. These cells are provided with steam coils, so the solution may be heated. This process of adding lime, then charging with carbonic acid gas, is repeated two or three times, depending upon the quality of the juice, but after the first treatment the juice is filtered each time before repeating the carbonation. Finally the juice is treated with sulphur dioxide, which is used to bleach the solution, and then the excess of this gas or acid is removed by the addition of lime, and the juice is again treated with carbonic acid. Before filtering the juice it is allowed to settle, so that the impurities may collect at the bottom of the settling tank. The clear liquid is drawn off and filtered by gravity through bags. These bags are arranged in pairs, a large bag with a diameter of 3 or 4 feet is partially folded and put into one of thicker and stronger material with a diameter of not more than 12 to 18 inches. When the bags become filled with impurities they are steamed and washed and made ready for another operation. That portion of the solution containing the bulk of impurities is also filtered through bags, which are placed in a filter press and bunch of the liquid removed. The clarified is then put through the same process as that used in making cane sugar.

The "Jericho Road."

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a description of "Jericho Road." What was the length of this road as described in the Bible? Tell in what book, or part of the Bible it is found, why was this road so called?—B. M., Panther, W. Va.

All of which we give up with as much grace as is possible under the circumstances. Our inquirer will not be able to find anything concerning the "Jericho Road" in the Bible. The word "road" occurs but once in the authorized version of the Bible—1 Sam. xxvii. 10—where it is used in the sense of "raid" or "inroad."

The Prince of Wales.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give a short biography of Prince Albert of Wales—birth, political career and death?—G. W. T., Rock Island.

The Prince of Wales is George Frederick Ernest Albert, who was born June 7, 1865. He entered the navy June 5, 1877, spent two years on a training ship and then accompanied by his brother, the late Duke of Clarence, started on a three years' voyage around the world. In 1883 he was made a midshipman on the Canada, stationed on the North American coast, and in 1885 was promoted to lieutenant. He was made commander in 1890. In 1891 he visited Ireland with the Duke of Clarence, and, on the latter's death, in 1892, became heir to the throne and took his seat in the house of lords as Duke of York. He was married to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, in 1893. In 1901 he was appointed rear admiral, and colonel-in-chief of the royal marine forces. January 22, 1901, by the death of Queen Victoria, he succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall. Should he survive the death of his father he will become king of Great Britain.

Margaret Sidney.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of Margaret Sidney.—W. S., Hamburg, Ia.

"Margaret Sidney" is the pen name of Harriet Mulford Stone Lothrop, a writer for young people. She was born in New Haven, Conn., October 4, 1844. She was married to the Boston publisher, D. Lothrop, in 1881, and was founder and president of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. She has written much, mainly for young people.

The Pole-Star.

W. K., Watson, W. Va.: Polaris, or pole-star, is a double or triple star of the first magnitude, situated near the north pole of the heavens. It served in former times, and still serves among primitive people, as a guide in navigation. It is now about 1¼ degrees from the pole, very nearly in line with the two stars which form the further edge of the so-called dipper. The pole-star never sets.

Northern Wisconsin.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give us the information you can about northern Wisconsin as to the climate and soil? What crops are raised there?—A. W. Richardson, Peru, Ind.

We have not much information to give of northern Wisconsin exclusively. The state as a whole represents an elevated undulating plain with an altitude of from 600 to 1,800 feet above the sea. The greatest depression in the state is the surface of Lake Michigan, which is 578 feet above the sea. Snow always falls in the northern part of the state before the occurrence of heavy frosts, protecting the ground and the roots of plants from freezing, and accelerating the growth of vegetation in the spring. The prevailing winds of spring are from the northeast; of summer, southeast; of autumn and winter, west. The winters are cold, mostly uniform, with many clear, dry days; the springs are backward; the summers short, and autumns mild and almost pleasant. The annual quantity of rain and melted snow is about 32 inches. Nearly 60 per cent of the land area of Wisconsin is included in the farms of the state. There are more than 169,795 farms, much of the northern part of the state is covered with extensive forests of white pine, balsam, hemlock and other cone-bearing evergreens. The soil in the north is not well adapted to agriculture, but the prairies in the south and central portions are exceedingly rich and productive, raising the cereals, tobacco and potatoes in great quantity.

Woman Patriotic Societies.

Editor Question Bureau: Can you tell me anything concerning woman patriotic societies? What organizations are there that women have founded for the purpose of advancing and promulgating patriotism? Was the society of the Daughters of the Revolution founded for that purpose?—S. F. T., Amite, La.

There are in the United States quite a number of patriotic societies composed of women. Among them are the Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Dames of the Revolution, two distinct organizations under the name of Colonial Dames of America, United States Daughters, 1812, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, and the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Who Wrote Yankee Doodle?

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly tell me when, where and by whom Yankee Doodle was written?—L. G. B., Klingers, Mich.

It is not definitely known who wrote Yankee Doodle. The origin of the song is obscure and disputed. One account, which is regarded as probable ascribes the authorship of the song to Dr. Schuckburgh, an army surgeon, about 1755. The air of Yankee Doodle is said to have been a British air known in the time of Cromwell by the name of Nankee Doodle, and played with derisive reference to the similarity of this name to Yankee by the British troops in evacuating Boston. The Americans took it up and made it their national air.

New Zealand.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me all you can about New Zealand, soil, climate, products, schools, government, etc.?—W. M. W., Bald Creek, N. C.

New Zealand is a colony of Great Britain, in the Pacific ocean, 1,200 miles east of Australia. It consists of two principal islands known as North Island and South or Middle Island, besides Stewart Island south of Middle Island, and several small outlying islands. The length of the group, north to south, is about 1,000 miles; the maximum breadth 200 miles. It has a coast line of over 3,000 miles, and an aggregate area of 104,751 square miles. North Island comprises 44,468 square miles, Middle Island 58,525 square miles, Stewart Island 665 square miles; total 103,658 square miles, the rest being added among Cook and other islands in the Pacific ocean. New Zealand is divided into nine provincial districts, of which four—Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington and Haroke's Bay—are in North Island; and five—Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago and Westland, in South Island.

The climate of New Zealand is varied, but very healthful. In the northern peninsula of North Island the conditions are semi-tropical, while in the highlands of Otago and Southland the frosts in winter are very severe, and the summer bracing and temperate. In Wellington, which may be taken as the center of the colony, the temperature scarcely ever falls more than one or two degrees below freezing point; while in Auckland, the most northerly of the large cities, the heat is tempered by sea breezes. Rapid changes of temperature are caused by sudden shiftings of wind, and are trying to newly arrivals in the country. The greatest rainfall is along the west coast of the South Island, where it sometimes reaches 120 inches a year. The soil and climate of this country produce in perfection every European grain, grass, and vegetable, and many besides. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, onions, apples, plums and peaches are excellent in quality. New Zealand is primarily a pastoral, and secondarily an agricultural country. Of the 20,500,000 acres of land under cultivation about 87 per cent is under sown grasses, 6½ per cent under root and green crops, the remainder being occupied by garden and orchard cultivation. Agriculture and stock raising are the most important resources, and mining is also an important occupation. The most important export is wool. Gold is the next valuable export; others are tallow, timber and kauri gum. There are more than 2,300 miles of railway in the country open for traffic.

The government of New Zealand is a model one in many particulars. By the constitution the king appoints the governor; but the legislative power is vested in the general assembly — a legislative council consisting of 48 members nominated by the crown for life; and a house of representatives which is made up of 74 members, including four Maoris (natives), elected by the people for three years. The governor is aided and advised by a ministry comprising the chief officers of state, who are members of the general assembly. Woman suffrage; administrative ownership of public utilities; old-age pensions; appointments for life in the civil service; provision for support in old age; postoffice savings banks; the loaning of money by the state on mortgage; a government life insurance company; a public trust office for administering and selling estates; taxation on a progressive scale, by which nearly the entire burden falls upon the rich; the compulsory division of large estates into small holdings; compulsory arbitration in the case of labor disputes, with power to fix the minimum wage, form a partial list of the innovations now sanctioned by law in New Zealand. The civil and criminal laws are the same as those of England.

There is no stated church in New Zealand, but most Christian sects are well provided for. The Church of England is most numerously represented. Elementary education is free, secular, and compulsory. Secondary education is provided for in numerous high schools, colleges, etc. At the head of the higher education is the University of New Zealand. Affiliated with it are several colleges throughout the colony. There are training colleges for teachers, theological colleges, etc.

New Zealand is very rich in mineral deposits, and gold mining is one of its staple industries. The great gold producing regions are the Thames district of Auckland, the west coast of the South Island, and the interior of Otago. Working miners make good wages, and there is a good deal of independent prospecting. Mining schools have been established in different parts of the colony.

Burma and the Burmese.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell all you can about Burma; where is it? Tell what you can about the Burmese, their habits, civilization, religion, etc. —R. G., Hume, Ills.

Burma is the largest province of British India. It is on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, and at one time formed the greater portion of a native kingdom or empire, its greatest length being about 1,000 miles, and its breadth 600, its area being at that time about 270,000 English square miles. However, in 1826 the provinces or divisions of Arracan and Tenasserim were wrested from it by the British, and in 1852 Pegu and the province of Martaban suffered the same fate. This portion was then known as British Burma, and continued to be so till in 1886 the rest of the kingdom was annexed by Great Britain, when the two portions came to be designated as Upper and Lower Burma respectively. They now form together one province under a lieutenant governor and legislative council. The area of Lower Burma is 87,957 square miles. It is to a large extent mountainous in character, the only extensive level being in Pegu, where the valleys of the Irrawadi and Sittaung form an alluvial tract of about 10,000 square miles. About half the soil is believed to be cultivable, but a comparatively small portion is as yet under cultivation, though agriculture is extending year by year. Since the occupation of the country by the British it has rapidly increased in prosperity. The capital and principal port is Rangoon. Upper Burma has an area of 83,273 square miles, and is on the whole similar in character to Lower Burma, but is less productive. It is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, precious stones, marble, iron, lead, tin, antimony, arsenic, sulphur and petroleum. Only a few of these are worked. The chief precious stones are the ruby and the sapphire. All precious stones used to be sent to the royal treasury, and strangers were prohibited from approaching the places where they were found. These districts are still the subject of special regulation under the British rule. Among the wild animals of the country are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, deer of various kinds, and the wild hog. The rivers abound with fish. Among domestic animals are the ox, buffalo, horse, elephant and cat. In the southern regions, where the soil is most productive, rice, sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, indigo and all the tropical fruits are grown; tea is cultivated in many of the more elevated parts. Forests of valuable timber trees of many kinds. Rice is the great crop; it occupies about 80 per cent of the cultivated area, and forms the chief export. Railways have been introduced, and the number of miles open is now about 1,000. The people are many skilful weavers, smiths, sculptors, workers in gold and silver, joiners, etc. Among industrial establishments are ricemills, a few works for iron goods, shipping yards etc. Other industries include boat building, weaving, pottery, lacquerwork of the cell and brasswork. The weaving of cotton and silk goods is carried on by the women everywhere.

The Burmese are divided into several tribes, and belong to the Indo-Chinese stock. The Burmese proper are of a brown color, with black hair, and vigorous, well proportioned frames. No Burmese can have more than one wife; but he may have as many mistresses as he will. The latter live in the same house with the wife, and are her servants. The Burmese women enjoy a good deal of freedom; are not shut up as in some parts of the East, and can even engage in a lawsuit in their own name. The chief amusement of the Burmese is their theater, where declamation, dancing and music are given by turns. The Burmese usually write on palm leaves with an iron style or on black tablets with a pencil; the style and pencil, with a fan, each of leaves of some of which are thin pieces of ivory, with gilt edges. The language is monosyllabic, like Chinese, and written with an alphabet derived from India, the characters of which are more or less circular. Among the common people the principal part of the male dress consists of a double piece of cloth about five yards long, loosely wrapped about the body. Over this a frock is worn, with sleeves open in front, and reaching below the knees. The lower classes of women wear only a single garment, resembling a sheet, wrapped around the body and fastened under the arms. Men of rank wear a long robe of flowered velvet or satin with open sleeves and collar, a mantle or scarf being thrown over this. On the head is worn a high velvet or silk cap. The men wear earrings, often of large size. Women of the higher classes generally wear a shift which reaches only to the pit of the stomach, where it is drawn tight and fastened by strings. This is covered by a loose jacket with tight sleeves. A piece of cloth or silk encircles the waist and descends to the feet. When a woman wishes to be particularly fine she stains her nails and palms a red color and tinges her teeth and the edges of the eyelids with black. Both sexes wear the hair long; the men tying it in a knot on the crown of the head, the women on the back. Sandals are often worn and every man, woman and child carries an umbrella. The religion of the people is that of Buddha.

Opium, Its Uses and Abuses.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a history of opium; where and how it is procured. What countries are the heavier consumers of the drug? Any general information on the subject will be thankfully received. —M. W. D., Grand Ledge, Mich.

Opium is the dried milky juice of the unripe capsules of a poppy (Papaver somniferum), which for this product has been cultivated through many centuries. Every species of poppy is capable of yielding it to a greater or less extent. The opium is procured by making incisions in the poppyhead or capsule; the juice then exudes in drops, and after being allowed to remain for a day upon the edges of the incisions, it is scraped off—a brownish jelly-like material. As the soft opium accumulates it is moulded in roundish lumps or irregular flattened cakes, of various sizes, and put aside to dry. When of proper consistency it is generally wrapped in leaves and sent to market. Sometimes opium of commerce is mixed with pebbles, shot, ashes, clay, sand and with resinous, saccharine and mucilaginous substances, and has an excess of moisture. It is probable that the poppy was originally brought from Asia Minor. It is now grown extensively there, and in Egypt, India, Persia, China and Japan, less extensively in several parts of Europe, especially France and Germany, and in the United States. The principal varieties of the opium of commerce include Turkey opium, used principally in Europe and America; Persian, of variable quality, seldom used in this country; East India, rather a poor variety, used at home and exported to China and other Asiastic countries; Chinese, consumed in the East, largely for smoking.

Opium is a stimulant narcotic; in small doses, stimulant; in larger, a sedative; and in still larger a narcotic poison. Young children, old people and persons of a nervous temperament are particularly susceptible to the influence of opium; small doses sometimes producing in these coma, and even death. Many of the soothing syrups and carminatives contain opium. Many physicians believe that morphine should never be given to a child under 10, nor a hypodermic injection to a child under 15. In frogs small doses of opium produce lockjaw; in mice, convulsions; they stupify dogs and rabbits; while it requires large doses to poison ducks, chickens and pigeons. In small doses, opium unusually excites or stimulates, increasing the fulness, force and frequency of the pulse, the temperature of the skin, the power of the muscles, arousing mental action, and affording bodily and mental calm. Usually within an hour after the opiate has been taken, there is a disposition to sleep. On arousing from sleep there is frequently headache, with nausea, tremors, etc., until the body recovers its energy. But this fact is to be particularly emphasized, there is always the risk of repetitions and the danger of forming the opium habit. Thus opium too often becomes a curse. It is the most seductive of all the narcotics. With children its frequent use in cough mixtures, carminatives, etc., interferes with the assimilation of food, enervates the system and prepares the way for depraved appetites. The habit is often induced by the frequent use of opium to relieve pain or produce sleep, or is contracted simply through yielding to sensuous enjoyment, as in opium-smoking. Victims of the opium habit frequently become so demoralized as to need care in an asylum. There is little question that the consumption of opium has increased steadily during the last fifty years.

The habitual use of opium as a narcotic drug is the most common in countries, and particularly so in China. India, Turkey, the Philippines and the Malay Archipelago. The imports of opium into Great Britain average 600,000 to 700,000 pounds annually. It is chiefly sorted—about 140,000 pounds to the United States, and over 200,000 pounds to South America and the West Indies. The United States imports nearly 600,000 pounds of crude opium, and from 45,000 to 75,000 pounds of opium prepared for smoking. In Asiatic countries it is chiefly smoked, a special pipe and lamp being used. Before it is suited for smoking it goes through several processes, which bring it into the form of a blackish paste. In China probably about 1 per cent of the entire population smokes opium, but the habit is growing. Fines, penalties, and even death have been found ineffective to stop the practice. The habitual consumption of opium other than smoking is known as opium-eating, the opium habit, morphine habit, opium, laudanum, chlorodyne, black drop, nepenthe, mornhine, and other forms are all used. In the United States there are said to be over 1,000,000 persons who are habitual users of opium. In nearly all the large cities opium dens are to be found, while in the habit has become an alarming public evil. Upward of 300 persons are said to be engaged in the business of opium smuggling on the Pacific Coast and along the Canadian border, and it is estimated that opium to the value of $2,000,000 is annually smuggled into the United States.

Denominational Church Membership.

C. L. D., Winterset, Ia.: The membership of various church denominations in the United States for which you ask is as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 2,847,922; Presbyterians of all denominations, 5,150,697; Baptists of all denominations, 5,150,815; Congregationalists, 667,951; United Brethren, 213,200; Disciples of Christ, 1,223,866; United Presbyterians, 121,238.

Miscellaneous.

D. H. S., Starkboro, Vt.: All that we know concerning the drydock Dewey has been printed in our news columns from time to time.

J. E. H., Hero, Pa.: We would advise you to write to some person who lives in the county your inquire about. It is of not sufficient general interest to our readers to give space to a description of any particular county of Ohio or any other state.

A. R. ..., Buffalo, Ia.: The questions you ask have been answered in these columns at various times within recent date.

A. J. E., Lawrence, Mich.: We cannot give the sketch you ask for.

D. W. R., Onalaska, Wis.: The standard weight of a gallon is fixed by statute in many states. We understand that your state, Wisconsin, retains the dry gallon of 282 cubic inches as a standard. Further than this we know nothing.

A. C. S., Fredericktown, O.: The ticket you send us, with Henry Clay and John Sergeant candidates for President and Vice President, respectively, was voted for in the year 1832.

L. S., Greensburg, Pa.: See the Bureau rules. We are not permitted to give the addresses of anybody. Our readers will also oblige us by not asking for addresses by mail.

A. G., Loyalton, Cal.: Write to the War Department, Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

I. L. A., Crowley, La.: It is our opinion that no such decision as you mention has been given by the United States supreme court. We would advise you not to ignore the state laws.

H. H. M., Whipple, O.: We do not know who wrote the poem "Fifty Years Ago."

L. W., Moore, Mont.: The editor of Question Bureau cannot tell you who was captain of the gunboat Boxer at the close of the civil war.

E. V. M., Medaryville, Ind.: Write to or see your congressman in regard to matter of a private pension bill.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANTEEN."

A strange etymological history is that possessed by the word "canteen"—which has caused so much talk in temperance and army circles—if its origin is correctly assigned to the old Latin "quintana," which literally means "of the fifth rank" or "fifth in order." The quintana (via) was a street in the Roman camp, so called because it came between the fifth maniple or company, and the sixth. Here all the business and marketing of the camp was done and "quintana" eventually came to mean a market.

Full House.

Noozey—"You seemed to be having quite a time at your house last night."

Popley (wearily)—"Yes, a deuce of a time."

Noozey—"A deuce of a time?"

Popley—"Yes, twins."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Cause of Indigestion

Traced to the Nerves

A PHYSICIAN TELLS WHY

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart, and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative, (Tablets or Liquid.) I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things every one ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 8506, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks' treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—has equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

BIG FARM PAPER A WHOLE YEAR FREE

We will send you our great farm paper absolutely free for a whole year if you will do us a small favor. Just send us names and addresses of five good farmers and enclose two-cent stamp. The Valley Farmer is a handsomely printed farm journal, established fifteen years, edited by the ablest agricultural writers of the country, published on its own $20,000 rotary magazine press by the largest publishing house in the West, and read by over a quarter of a million people, its circulation reaching every state in the Union. Address with stamp Valley Farmer, 590 Jackson street, Topeka, Kan.

A DOG ASSASSIN.

An Instance of Brute Murder—Jealousy Mainly the Cause.

Of premeditated cases of brute assassination there are several remarkable instances on record. They manifest the faculty of contrivance of motive and of inductively assimilating cause and effect, which, if not actually human reasoning, comes perilously near to it.

I have more than one record of that character, this instance, for example: A few years ago I was on a visit to a Westmoreland clergyman, and was accompanied by a favorite Scotch terrier. It made itself agreeable to every member of the family but one—a large Newfoundland retriever dog, who showed subdued signs of jealousy. One day both dogs disappeared and were absent from the house more than two hours, when the large one returned home alone.

I was anxious about my own and went in search of it, and passing through the village I met a gamekeeper whom I knew well, carrying it in his arms, the poor brute being soaking wet and in a very exhausted state. He revealed the cause. While sitting on the bank of a river about a mile from the parsonage he saw the two dogs, apparently out for a friendly ramble, approach to the waterside on the other side; they lay down close together, and in a few minutes he was astonished to see the big dog suddenly grip the terrier by the back of the neck and leap into the water with it. There in about two feet of water he deliberately stood and held the terrier under the surface.

My friend saw that there was nothing but death for my dog, but as he could not cross the river without going around by a bridge, nearly a quarter of a mile away, he fired a shot close to the head of the would-be canine assassin. That startled it and, letting the terrier loose, it sprang to the bank and bolted home. My friend then ran around by the bridge, and when he got up to the scene of the meditated murder found my dog lying on the bank in a very exhausted state, just having had strength to crawl out. We have here motive, contrivance to realize the motive and skilful deliberation in the operation; and if that is not reasoning I should be glad of a definition of "reasoning" which would exclude such a performance.

I have records of a similar nature—in all cases the outcome of jealousy, and mainly manifested among mammalia of primary gregarious habits, especially the family Canidae. That arises from the early fierce struggle for life, more especially the struggle over prey. As a matter of fact, although the dog was the first wild animal domesticated by man, it still displays several of its far off prehistoric traits of wild life, and this is one of them; rounding and worrying sheep is another.

Jealousy over food or partial favoritism to others is rare among the cat tribe, and their leisurely consumption of food another striking trait of their ancient habit of solitary hunting. The habit of domestic cats becoming inveterate poachers is another evidence of the "old Adam" still surviving.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THINGS YOU DON'T KNOW

What Kind of Hat Does Your Best Friend Wear?—Has He a Beard?

"I wonder," said Mr. Glimmerton, "how many of us could tell with certainty, if at all, just what sort of hat our best and longest known friend wears.

"For instance: Here is a man whom I have known well for ten years and whom I meet often; and I don't know what brought it up to me, but when the question did come up the other day I found that I didn't know whether he wears a derby or a soft hat. I am perfectly familiar with his form and figure and I could tell him a block away; but I cannot tell you at this minute what sort of hat he wears.

"I fancy it would be found just the same as to our recollection of men's beards. Take Jones, or Robinson, or any man you know well and see often. Could you tell, right off, or could you tell at all, whether he wears a beard or not; or if he does wear one, how he wears it?

"If some long time friend or acquaintance should take to wearing a hat of another sort from that in which he had been long accustomed to see him or if he should trim his beard in a different fashion, why, that we would be sure to notice right away. But you try to recall these features in the personal appearance of almost any man of long acquaintance and you know, try to tell yourself what sort of hat he wears or how he wears his beard, and it's an even thing that you will find yourself greatly puzzled about one or the other, or both.

"The same would be true as to our power of exact recollection of them about many familiar things."—New York Sun.

THE SADDEST WAR STORY

Declared to Be That of the Returning Soldier Killed by His Father.

"The saddest war story that ever occurred has never been fully told, so far as I know," said a man who followed Lee to the surrender at Appomattox to the New York Sun. "I believe that Mrs. Chestnut, in her 'Diary from Dixie,' made a brief mention of the incident.

"I had forgotten it until I read the book. Then it came back to me as I heard it from one who was at the funeral. The man who told it died twenty years ago.

"The soldier had enlisted in Georgia from his home, where his father remained undisturbed during the struggle. The young man had fought through the war without a scratch, save a slight wound which had left him slightly deaf. This affliction he had never referred to in any of his letters.

"After the surrender he communicated with his father, saying he would reach home on or about a certain date. Travel then was uncertain and he was not positive as to when he would arrive.

"His father prepared to receive him. Believing that his son would come as promised, he arranged a spread such as the conditions of his surroundings at that time would permit. He had brought out his best plate that had been secreted for a long time, and with gold which had been exhumed he bought such delicacies and substantials as the southern market at that time afforded.

"As many of the old-time neighbors as were living in the vicinity were invited to the home coming of the returning soldier. The ex-Confederate arrived on the old plantation the night before the earliest date he had mentioned in his last letter. He was late and his father and the family had retired.

"The only creature on the old place that seemed to be awake was a dog. As the soldier entered the gate of the grounds the dog began barking.

"The sound aroused the owner of the manor. The country was overrun at the time with stragglers, some of whom had not hesitated to commit burglary.

"The father of the returning boy arose. He stood in his doorway with his shotgun and challenged the approaching stranger, as he supposed.

"The young man being deaf made no reply, but continued on his way. The man in the doorway raised his gun and fired. The stranger fell dead.

"The father summoned his family and the few remaining servants of the plantation. An investigation was held and the tragic error was revealed.

"The father, of course, was inconsolable. He returned to his house while the servants carried the lifeless form of his boy to the home that had been awaiting his coming.

"The next day the invited guests began to arrive. The father had given orders that the tragedy should not be mentioned until he himself told it.

"I do not recall what explanation was made to the guests as to the absence of him whom they were to honor. But after the repast they were told, and then they filed past the dead.

"The body was wrapped in the flag for which the brave young man had fought. The community was used to funerals. Every private burial ground had a grave made by the unhappy war. But no funeral like this had ever taken place in the vicinity, and I doubt if it ever had a counterpart in any state, north or south. I hope not."

WINS CASE BY PANTOMIME

Young Prosecutor Triumphs in a Novel Way Over a Veteran.

A lawyer was serving the commonwealth of Ohio and the county of Vinton in the capacity of prosecuting attorney at the little town of McArthur, says the Columbus Times. He then bore a rather youthful appearance for a man holding so responsible a position.

The most conspicuous personage known to the Vinton bar at that time was a grave and pompous barrister from a neighboring town — a man who had reached the middle age of life, and with it an extensive practice, profitable alike in fame and pecuniary gain; a man whose eloquence bent juries to his will and whose logic pinned them fast, whose invective and pointed sarcasm blanched the cheek of the witness or the prisoner, as might be necessary to gain the case, and was alike dreaded and hated by his fellow practitioners.

On this particular day the young prosecutor had a riot case to try and to his consternation he learned that the eloquent gentleman referred to had been retained by the defense.

He expected to be torn up by his opponent, but was unprepared for the simoon that swept through the courtroom when the noted counsel got fairly under way.

He paced up and down in front of the judge; he sawed the air in front of the jurors; he shook his finger in the face of the young prosecutor and shivered in imaginery horror at the thought of so youthful a man undertaking to measure swords with him. The voice was loud and bitter in its denunciation; the gesticulations were violent and demonstrative; the manner threatening and awe-inspiring, and with face of scorn he sat down with folded arms and awaited the verdict which he did not suppose they dared to refuse.

The young prosecutor was angry. He felt he would like to thrash the opposing counsel out of his boots.

He arose to his feet, uncertain for a moment what to do. A happy thought struck him, and throwing his head back he cast his left arm behind him and thrust his right hand in the breast of his vest, while under overreaching eyebrows he scowled out at the jury.

The jury understood in an instant.

So did the judge; so did the spectators.

There was the familiar pose of the opposing counsel, perfect in its imitation.

Then the young prosecutor began, and, without opening his lips, proceeded to copy the gesticulations and movements of the eminent attorney who had preceded him. He snorted and cavorted and stamped and rolled his eyes. He strode up and down in front of the judge and jury, following in his gesticulations precisely those they had just seen.

He shook his finger menacingly under the nose of the eminent gentleman and then, assuming the statesmanlike pose, he looked down upon him disdainfully.

It was too much. The eminent attorney appealed to the court for protection, while the judge laughed until the tears rolled down his cheeks and the jury and spectators chuckled audibly.

The judge replied that the young man had done nothing, had said nothing to him and he did not feel called upon to interfere with the argument.

That settled it. The old lawyer broke for the door and the jury after fifteen minutes' absence brought in a verdict of guilty.

Truth and Politics.

"How much better it would be if political candidates told only the truth about one another," said the idealist.

"My dear sir," rejoined the practical citizen, "you don't consider what a desperate state of affairs it would be if half the things they tell about one another were true."—Washington Star.

Beware of Imitators

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer and Tumor has its imitators. The original Oil Cure may be had of the Originator.—Dr. D. M. Bye, 316 N. Illinois st., Indianapolis, Ind. Free books upon request.

Order FULTON by Mail

Kentucky's Great Whiskey

Express Prepaid from Distiller Direct to you

2 Gallons for $5.

of thoroughly matured highest medicinal, Pure Rye or Bourbon Whiskey or one gallon each, in Myers' patent glass demijohns, and to PROVE Fulton is the best Whiskey, you need

send no money

We ship on thirty days' credit if you have your merchant or bank write us guaranteeing account. No C.O.D. FREE 4 miniature bottles of Selected Fulton with each 2 gallon demijohn or eight quart bottle order accompanied with cash. Full Quart Bottles of Rye or Bourbon are expressed prepaid in plain boxes, either 4 for $3., 8 for $6. or 12 for $9. If not satisfied with goods, return, and if paid for, all your money will be refunded by first mail.

Address MYERS & COMPANY, Warehouse No. 213 COVINGTON, KY.

SOLE OWNERS U.S. REGISTERED DISTILLERY No. 22, 6TH DIST. OF KY.
Orders from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must call for either 20 full quart bottles, or 6 gallons in demijohns, or a cask, for $15.00 by prepaid freight. Write for express terms for these States.

Write for our book, A Fair Customer, and price list sealed.

FAMOUS LOVING CUPS

King Hal's Gift to the Barbers—A Large Silver Bird.

To find the finest and most notable specimens of the silversmith's and goldsmith's skill it is not necessary to go only to the Guildhall or to the Mansion House in London, says the Yorkshire Post. Many of the older corporations in the country have some very valuable loving cups among their municipal regalia, though, curiously, no attempt seems ever to have been made to bring together in one record an adequate history and description of them.

Then the guilds and companies, though lacking in all their former power in regulating trade, retain much of their old time wealth. Not a little of this is in the form of plate, and cups naturally occupy the most prominent place. Grace cups some of them are named—thereby taking the university description—and the most famous of all is the Henry VIII. grace cup, which belongs to the Barbers' Company of London. With its four globular bells hanging around the outer rim, this cup might well excite the envy of even the most honest collector of silverware, for every detail of its sixteenth century ornamentation is perfect.

It is said to have been stolen, pawned and sold, yet it still remains the most prized item in the plate chest of the company. The name of the cup is derived from the fact that King Hal was the donor, while he was also a patron, the grace cup being intended to commemorate the union of barbers with the Guild

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1906.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week **182,000**

Current Comment

Mark Twain, at the age of 71, is in favor of peek-a-boo waists.

This is a good time of year for the men with "swollen fortunes" to find relief.

The President may lead the people up to the trough, but he can't make them spell it t-r-o-f-f.

Senator Morgan does not hope to live to see the Panama canal finished. He probably wouldn't recognize it if he did.

Mr. Grover Cleveland won't think much of the lake Mr. Carnegie has given Princeton if it isn't well stocked with fish.

Dun & Co. say that it costs more to live than it ever did before. Still, it's worth more.

Dr. Dowie, since losing his money, is pronounced crazy. As long as he possessed a few millions some people regarded him as eccentric.

The increased cost of living is attributed to pride. Meantime the price of butterine is going up.

It will be time to get scared about war when Boston begins to look under the bed for the Japanese navy.

Sir Thomas Lipton speaks in high praise of the American hotels. This may be accepted as a sure sign that he is coming back.

When future history deals with the Panama canal it will look rather funny to read that it was built in spite of Senator Morgan.

If Maine's sardine crop is as short as reported, maybe the poor things won't have to be packed so close, like street car patrons.

As a preacher President Roosevelt would never have been happy, with only one day out of seven on which he could preach.

Senator Tillman says he cannot be prevented from talking. That's true, and the only hope is that he will some day get tired and stop.

In the matter of ship subsidies, the lower house of congress has handed the senate a compromise measure closely resembling a lemon.

Mr. Bryan is very much pleased with those parts of the President's message which contain ideas that Mr. Bryan claims he thought of first.

Former Ambassador Bellamy Storer will take notice that the President has adopted a plain, simplified form of making use of the word "perfidy."

Indiana has a vacant niche in the Hall of Fame at Washington. If it will accommodate an extremely tall man, it is easy to think of an occupant.

Russian revolutionists believe that the next douma will be radical. If it is, the czar can take two guesses and tell what will happen to it.

It is still too early to definitely determine which weather prophet has come nearest to foretelling the kind of winter we are going to have.

A young woman has interested Mr. Carnegie in airships. She probably told him that she regarded flying as next in importance to simplified spelling.

Land frauds have been discovered in western Kansas. There was a time when a man would have been sent to the insane asylum for stealing Kansas land.

Mr. Rockefeller says he intends in future to eat lots of mince pie. If he does he is likely to dream of something worse than grand jury indictments.

Indiana produced the steer that took first honors at the international fat stock show, which is almost as glorious as writing one of the "six best sellers."

Standard Oil officials, by looking through their book of etiquette, have found that it is good form to be nice and polite to the man who comes along with a subpena.

It will be several weeks, anyway, before the United States and Japan go to war over a question that could easily be settled by a well-organized country debating society.

"Is the American boy growing better or worse?" is a question some people have been discussing, with the result that the American boy is still considered good material of which to make a man.

When the people of Zion City behold to what straits their old "prophet" and chief fooler has been reduced there must be moments when they feel like kicking themselves for gentle relaxation.

Secretary Taft is going to help develop airships after they have proved they are a success. He is not the man to jump into the first one that comes along just to show that aerial navigation is as easy as sitting still.

Senator Foraker should [illegible] misunderstood. Because he says [illegible] is not a candidate for the presidency, it doesn't follow that if somebody should leave a boom on his doorstep he would have it sent away to some home for the friendless.

BELLAMY STORER'S EXPLOSION.

President Roosevelt could not rest silent under the imputations of Bellamy Storer, late minister to Austria. The dismissed diplomat, smarting under what he considers unjust treatment, makes public private correspondence between the Storers and the President. It seems that Mrs. Storer interested herself exceedingly in a campaign to promote Archbishop Ireland to a cardinalate and naturally enlisted the sympathies of her husband. Mr. Storer would imply that Mr. Roosevelt, then governor of New York, was likewise active in the same cause, and later continued active, an implication which the President emphatically condemns. On the contrary, he says he made it very clear to Mr. Storer why he could not lend his aid in that direction.

The President includes in his statement to Secretary Root a letter from Mr. Storer in which the latter admits his wrong-doing with regard to the Ireland affair and begs forgiveness. This in reply to an admonition from the President that an American diplomat could not properly enter into any such intrigue.

The dispute is a most unfortunate one from every viewpoint, and it is a pity Mr. Storer has seen fit to revive it. Just what his motives are for doing so at this time is problematical, although it scarcely seems reasonable that he should remain silent until now if he has felt since the day of his dismissal that the President removed him without cause.

TO EXAMINE HEARST.

The New York Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections has cited William Randolph Hearst to appear before the supreme court and supply some apparent omissions in his statement of election expenses. The association has been gathering information on the subject and expresses the opinion that the candidate expended much more than he accounted for.

Inasmuch as Mr. Hearst admitted an expenditure of over $250,000, the action of the association comes in the nature of a surprise. People have been wondering what a corrupt politician would need in a campaign, if so professed a purist as is Mr. Hearst succeeded in getting away with a quarter of a million, but if, in addition to this, Mr. Hearst spent a still greater sum, the people who are trying to make politics clean and respectable want to know what he did with it. Not that they suspect him with using any funds illegitimately, but they desire to acquaint themselves with the modern methods of conducting political campaigns for future reference.

And as they can secure this information only through Mr. Hearst, they have so shaped affairs that Mr. Hearst will be disposed to furnish it.

JAPAN WILL CO-OPERATE.

Japanese statesmen who are vitally interested in maintaining friendly relations with this country and who apprehend that the agitation on the Pacific coast comes primarily from organized labor which regards all immigration of Japanese coolies imminent once the bars are let down, believe the embarrassment can be removed by diverting the tide of emigration to Manchuria and Korea.

The vigorous statements of President Roosevelt, while causing resentment on the coast, have evoked admiration from the Japanese officials who thoroughly appreciate the aim of the administration, and they purpose meeting this government half way in an effort to solve the problem.

That Japan would much prefer to send her laboring classes into Manchuria and Korea is evident, for these countries are within her sphere of influence and it follows that the more rapid their development the greater the advantage to the Japanese. While most of the laborers who immigrate to this country from Japan ultimately return to their native land, no movement of the kind can continue for any length of time without cosiderable loss. On the other hand, the Jap who goes to Manchuria has no other thought than continuing his allegiance to the mikado.

President Roosevelt has taken the very steps that will insure the co-operation of the Japanese. He has characterized the action of the San Francisco school authorities as absurd and has arranged to have the question reviewed by the courts. If it developes that the school law of California is supreme, and takes precedence over the treaty with Japan, then obviously the government is helpless, and Japan will so understand it. But if the schools are opened to Japanese students, no doubt plans can be inaugurated whereby the alleged primal objection of the people on the coast will be removed, although, as The Blade has already stated, there is reason for believing that the real purpose of the law does not appear o nthe surface.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

There will be a variety of opinions concerning the communication which President Roosevelt submitted to congress today. It will be called by some temperate, by others socialistic and by still others revolutionary. But we defy any man to read it through and not find it interesting.

From a literary point of view we should say it lacked careful pruning. There is more than a trace of redundancy in his treatment of several topics, but we cannot recall a passage of doubtful meaning. What he has to say he says in a manner that permits of no misunderstanding. They who are opposed to any tinkering with English orthography will receive frequent rude jars as they stumble over the President's practical use of the simplified spelling board's conclusions, but no one is left in doubt as to his meaning.

The message will outlive its reading in congress. There is woven through it the same moral fibre that has been used by the President in all his addresses to congress and to the country. It is a preachment, but more than that it is the earnest opinion of an earnest man whose words are inspired by patriotism and Christian devotion to duty. However much people may differ with the President as to his views, we must all admire the nobility of his motives, the loftiness of his purpose.

The message is a comprehensive document, but even a cursory reading will reveal the matters that he regards of paramount interest. His earnest recommendation for legislation whereby the government shall have the right of appeal in criminal cases, in order that corporate abuses may not go unpunished through the laxity or prejudice of a single judge, is his answer to Judge Humphrey's decision in the beef trust cases.

The chapter on corporations is just a bit exultant over the reforms that have been accomplished and emphatic for still further relief. That the President is not unmindful of the criticism that has been spoken of his activity in this direction is in evidence, for he takes pains to inform his critics that it is they and not those who would insure government regulation that are lending aid and encouragement to socialism. "One of the most efficient methods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agitation which is 80 per cent evil," he says, "is to remedy the 20 per cent of evil as to which the agitation is well founded," and that is precisely the point. It is not the President's purpose to destroy corporate influence, but to so hedge it about with regulative checks that it cannot destroy itself.

That which will provoke more comment probably than any other, because the subject is being discussed all over the world, is his treatment of our relations with Japan. He characterizes the closing of the schools to Japanese students "a wicked absurdity," and he proceeds to elaborate his reasons for this conclusion. Then he reads the riot act to the people of San Francisco in a manner which must send thrill through the little brown man, although it will chill the hearts of those Pacific Slopers who are earnest in their demand for the segregation of the foreigners. The President deprecates the fact that his authority is limited and urges congress to broaden the powers of the chief executive whereby he may exercise better guardianship over alien citizens. But he hastens to warn the people of the coast that so far as his authority extends, civic and military, it will be exercised in this matter affecting the Japanese.

The lynchng evil is discussed at considerable length and with much earnestness. Rape, the President says, should be punishable by death, and attempted rape should be made, in the discretion of th ecourt, a capital crime, and he urges upon the colored race the moral necessity of their co-operation with the whites to hunt down negro criminals. He declares that lynching loosens the bands of civilization and breeds a spirit of lawlessness degrading to every community. Swift, certain punishment of criminals and the relentless prosecution of every one taking part in a lynching outrage ought to put a salutary check on this relic of barbarism.

The general tone of the message is for greater centralization of power. That is the essence of his counsel with reference to corporations and is visible in his advocacy of a national divorce law. Many of his recommendations will be called radical, but it must be borne in mind that we are no longer a nation seeking recognition. We have recognition, and instead of following a path made for us by others, we are blazing a new path for others to follow. And it is in the light of our new relations, as a first world power, that President Roosevelt gives advice to his people.

BUTLER EXPLODES A BOMB.

Chicago school teachers have a federation as an affiliation of organized labor. They have looked upon their movement as an indication of progress and when Superintendent Cooley interposed an objection he found arrayed against him not only the teachers but the majority of the school board.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university made a speech before the Merchants' club in that city Saturday night and when he had finished the tables had turned. He declared that the members of the board who had encouraged the organization were enemies of Chicago. "I want labor organizations to go on" he said "but I do not want them to organize the servants of the whole public. The servants of the whole people cannot be permitted to array themselves with part of the people and against the rest of the people."

That is to say labor is organized to secure for itself just terms from capital. Therefore it is representative of only part of the people. Teachers are employed to instruct the child of capital as well as the child of labor and if they join an organization that is exparte they are no longer capable of performing their duties without prejudice. And, as President Butler, says, if the teachers can belong to labor unions, why not firemen, policemen and eventually soldiers, all imbued with the one central idea that they must bow in submission to the controlling committee? The situation would be deplorable, if, whenever a question of wages or hours of service should arise, policemen and firemen could be called out on a strike.

Even organized labor recognizes the chaos that would come should it extend its efforts beyond certain limitations, and it is a question if the act of the Chicago teachers is not iminical to labor's best interests. Such extraordinary departures from well settled principles point to a possible danger and results in the union of opposing forces.

THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

All information gathered by the President and secretary of war on which was based the action of the chief executive dismissing the colored troops will be laid before the senate in response to its request, expressed in the Penrose and Foraker resolutions. There is a disposition among certain senators to criticize the President off-hand. The idea that a soldier can be dismissed from the service without a trial or court-martial of any kind is repugnant to the legal mind, and the men who have long been looking for error in the President's administration think they have found it.

But they take the view that the President in dismissing the companies undertook to visit punishment for the crime committed which is not the fact. Secretary of War Taft, in his report, gives this explanation:

"The use of the word penalty in the proceedings is a mere misnomer and is unfortunate. There is a dismissal technically known as a dishonorable discharge, which is only imposed by sentence by a court. But the members of this battalion were not dishonorably discharged. They could not have been so discharged except after a trial. They were discharged for the good of the service, as the technical phrase is, 'without honor.' It is called 'without honor' to distinguish the discharge from a discharge with honor or an honorable discharge, which indicates the termination, in due course, of a satisfactory service."

Now if it were possible to ferret out the men who committed the crime in Brownsville, then the President's course would be highly reprehensible. Instead of dismissing the companies, the government would bring these men into court and punish them as they deserve. But all efforts of the authorities to apprehend the offenders are without avail. Their comrades refuse to furnish any information and manifestly there is no other avenue whereby such information can be secured. Such being the case, "is the government helpless?" asks the secretary. "Must it continue in its service a battalion many of the members of which show their willingness to condone a crime of a capital character committed by from ten to twenty of its members and put on a front of silence and ignorance which enables the criminals to escape just punishment." Critics say, "bring these men to trial." But obviously the government cannot do this, except on evidence furnished by their comrades and this is refused.

The entire situation is an unfortunate one, but the attitude of the men has left but one course open. It won't do to permit the criminals to remain in the service, and the only way the President could make sure of their dismissal was to dismiss the entire battalion, even though injustice might be visited on some through that action. But this is not to be construed as punishment for the Brownsville crime. It is an act of discipline demanded for the good of the army, and if in doing this the President has exceeded his authority, then it is time to broaden his authority as the responsible head of the army. For the very strength and efficiency of that branch of the government depends on its morale.

CATASTROPHE AT CORNELL.

The destruction by fire of the beautiful Chi Psi chapter house at Cornell university, with its attendant loss of life, may attract the atention of college administrations to the importance of supervising the construction of these fraternity homes where students spend the greater part of their college life. Only a few years ago at the same institution the Delta Chi chapter house burned and two or three young men were burned to death—hence it cannot be said that the danger is remote.

Most of these houses are flimsily built, although the Chi Psi home which was destroyed yesterday was considered one of the most substantial buildings in the city. It was erected by Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske at a cost of $350,000, and was built of sandstone. Shortly after its completion she died and left most of her millions to the university. Her husband, Professor Fiske, requested of the trustees permission to occupy the mansion during his life, and on being refused, contested the will, broke it, and the university lost a rich endowment. Later the house was bought for the Chi Psi fraternity by one of its wealthy members and has been the home of the chapter ever since.

It is a fact that not enough attention is paid by college administrations to the security of the students who gather at these institutions, and yet it should be made one of the chief considerations. Dormitories and boarding houses are rich material for flames, and as a large percentage of students use tobacco in one form or another, there is always the danger from their own carelessness as well as from natural causes. While it is apparent that the college authorities cannot wholly regulate the character of the buildings in which students are housed, their influence should be directed to see that adequate protection against fire is furnished. And as to the construction of chapter houses built on the campus, they should have absolute supervision.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The annual report of Secretary Shaw reflects the general prosperity of the country. Receipts have increased over $65,000,000, to which amount customs contributed thirty-eight odd millions, and the internal revenue fifteen millions. At the same time expenditures increased a little over sixteen and one-half millions, leaving a very comfortable surplus of over $25,000,000.

Based on the operations of the government for the first three months of the current fiscal year, the record will be even better for the period ending June 30th next. Internal revenue receipts are growing rapidly and there is every indication that the national treasury will be enriched by a very handsome amount.

While expeditures in several departments have increased, owing to expansion and improvement, the administration in a general way has been gradually getting down to a more economical basis. The postal service is being reduced to a system and other branches of the government are being more efficiently managed.

If the present era of prosperity continues for any considerable length of time, the country will be in the best condition in its history, and the national debt reduced to a point where the interest charges will no longer be a burden. Deducting the Panama obligation of $50,000,000 and the debt is today lower than it has been since 1898. That is we have practically paid for our little brush with Spain, a very decent achievement for less than a decade.

OUR FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Sentiment among the national lawmakers respecting the ship subsidy bill is changing. Congressman Watson, of Indiana, the Republican whip, has come out in favor of the measure in an amended form and he declares that opinion throughout the west has veered around to the view that the government must do something to improve our foreign mail service and stimulate the growth of our merchant marine.

The original advocates of the subsidy bill have receded from their extreme position to a point where compromise is possible. When the proposition was first launched, it had in view a wholesale system of subsidy which was declared by its opponents to be nothing more nor less than a premium paid to wealthy shipowners. The subsidies or subventions were so large that it meant a heavy burden on the national treasury and naturally the people in the interior could not see where they were to share in the resultant benefits.

Now it is designed to amend the bill reducting the subsidies to a reasonable amount and limiting them to ships sailing to South America and the Orient. Secretary Root's observations related on his return from his diplomatic tour through the countries of South America have had a direct influence on the public mind. He noted with chagrin the activity of European shipowners in harbors that ought to be filled with American vessels. In fifteen ports that he visited, he saw only one ship flying the Stars and Stripes. He found that while the mails between Europe and South America were swift, regular and certain, the mails between this country and South American points were slow, irregular and uncertain. "Six weeks," he said, is not an uncommon time for a letter to take between Buenos Ayres and New York." By the same taken, freight deliveries are unsatisfactory and Americans desiring to visit anywhere on the lower half of the continent find the journey a real hardship.

Postmaster General Cortelyou, in a recent interview, adds his testimony to the cause of the bill. He describes the condition of the foreign postal service and shows how heavily this country is handicapped by reason of the fact that we have no adequate facilities for transmitting mail in our own ships. Among other things Mr. Cortelyou says:

"It is unfortunate that the postoffice department is dependent so largely upon steamers sailing under foreign flags for the transportation of its mails. The practice is to forward the mails by the conveyance which promises the quickest delivery. Foreign governments are steadily increasing the speed of their mail steamers and require them to have fixed and regular sailings. Each government in the Postal Union pays for the conveyance of its own mails to the exchange office of the country of their destination and makes no provision for a return trip. The actual cost of our ocean mail service to foreign countries other than Canada and Mexico last year was $2,965,624.24, while our receipts for foreign postage were $6,008,000.53, leaving a profit of $3,042,183.32 to the government. The foreign mail service is one of the few branches of our government that pays a profit, and therefore no one ought to object to the expenditure of this balance in improving our lines of communication with Central and South America, Africa, Australia, the Philippines, China and Japan, where we are encouraged to believe that our manufacturers and merchants could find enlarged markets if there were better facilities for reaching them.

By making it an incentive for Americans to build and sail vessels not only will there be greater and better facilities for transporting the mails, but invaluable aid will be rendered our merchants and manufacturers in extending their zone of operations. Any plan of that nature must inure to the benefit of all classes of citizens, and add materially to the inuflence of the nation.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STANDARD.

No better proof of the progress made by the public schools of the country is afforded than in the recent action of the faculty of Cornell university. By its decision, graduates of many high schools are admitted on their certificates, while graduates from private institutions must take entrance examinations. The number of public schools whose certificates are accepted is constantly increasing, and the time will doubtless come when very few indeed will be barred.

Considering that over 40 per cent of the matriculates come from private schools, this action is significant and should have a direct influence on those people who think their sons and daughters cannot secure the necessary preparation for college in the schools maintained at public expense. The decision of the faculty shows on the contrary that the public school certificate is the best guarantee of preparation.

CANADA IS ANXIOUS.

Uncle Sam has been notified by Canada that after next May she will abrogate the postal treaty between the two countries. Canada declares she can not longer offer full freedom to second class mail matter sent into that country from the United States. This includes all newspapers and magazines and much other stuff now carried at cheap rates.

Canada advances a number of reasons for the step, making prominent the fact that such mail matter is carried at a loss and that she sees no reason why she should share in that loss. There is a suspicion, however, and it is hinted in the notification, that the chief reason for the abrogation is the opposition of Canadian merchants who are losing so much trade to the United States by reason of the advertisements in American newspapers and magazines. The art of advertsiing has reached a greater degree of perfection in this country than in any other, and it has had the effect of causing a large stream of Canadian money finding its way to this side of the border. The protests of the Canadian merchants have had the effect of causing their government to take action.

While Uncle Sam is interesting himself in this question he might start an investigation having for its object the uncovering of abuses in the carrying of second class mail matter in this country. The list should be overhauled, and when it is once purged of material which is not legitimate the deficit in that branch of the department will no longer exist.

CONGRESS WILL INVESTIGATE.

Congress will investigate the case of the colored troops who were dismissed without honor because of the Brownsville affair. Senators Penrose and Foraker have already introduced resolutions requesting that the information leading to the President's action be laid before that body, and there is not likely to be any opposition. It is understood that the President is in perfect accord with the proceedings, and hopes thereby to place the matter before the people in a light that will dispel all criticism.

It is unfair to assume that either senator is actuated by a feeling of hostility toward th ePresident. The dismissal of the troops was unusual, and brings forward some legal problems that ought to be solved. Some of the discharged men were approaching a time when they were entitled under the law to retirement on three-fourths pay. If these men had no hand in the Brownsville outrage, can they be legally deprived of this right? How far can the President go as commander-in-chief of the armies in the enforcement of discipline? No one who has watched the course of the President will question his motives, but there is a general desire to have the issues raised over the Brownsville riot thoroughly threshed out.

THE CRY FROM ABROAD.

Recently the people of this country observed their annual day of Thanksgiving, and it was the settled opinion that as far as material prosperity goes we never had more to be thankful for. Success has followed nearly every branch of industry. American mills and factories have been working overtime, and their employes have been receiving full wages. Railroads are crowded with business and have voluntarily added millions of dollars to their payrolls.

Following close on the heels of Thanksgiving came the annual report of Secretary Wilson, who presides over the destinies of the agricultural department. The statistics which he has gathered, showing what the American farmer has been doing during the last twelve months are additional testimony of a most fruitful year. The value of the crops is placed at over $6,000,000,000, vastly exceeding the record of any previous year.

Although rejoicing over the wealth that has been showered on us by Providence, we should not settle down to a condition of contentment and pay small heed to what is going on around us. It can be said truthfully of the situation in the United States that there is work at good wages for every man who is willing and able to work. No man who is in good health need suffer for the necessaries of life. But conditions are otherwise abroad. Reports from the remote Russian provinces are to the effect that millions of peasants are suffering for food and clothing. There are famine districts in that country which could consume a large part of our surplus. Likewise word comes from far off Asia that millions of Chinese are starving in the interior of the empire. Relief committees are being organized, and without doubt this nation may be called upon to contribute to a fund for the aid of these unfortunate human beings. Even in England there is a wail of distress. Heavy taxes made necessary by the era of socialism that has swept over the island has impoverished thousands and created a stagnant industrial condition, with the result that, according to a well-known authority, over a million men are without employment.

Thus, while we in Uncle Sam's dominion are wallowing in plenty, self-satisfied with the blessings which a generous Providence has showered on us, it is not so well with our fellow creatures in other countries. We have more than enough to answer ever material need; many of them have little or nothing. Starvation is unknown to us; it is actually staring them in the face.

And modern invention brings the knowledge of this misery that prevails in districts thousands of miles away to our very doors. We cannot close our ears to the wail of distress if we would, and the true Christian spirit should not permit us to ignore it.

This is the Christmas season. Every one is planning gifts for friends and relatives. Exchanges will be more elaborate than usual, because of our wonderful prosperity. Yet ninety per cent of these holiday presents will fall into the hands of those who already have much. Many will get something they do not want. More will get something they do not need. Why isn't it a good year to introduce a little more of the leaven of charity in our observance of the anniversary when Christ came on earth? Why not follow more closely the example of our Maker and minister to the wants of the poor and lowly? If we have few in our country, we can reach out and beyond the seas to those countries that have many. Good will to all men in all nations brings peace on earth.

CALIFORNIANS ARE ANGRY.

As was to be expected the President's treatment of the Japanese question has stirred up deep resentment among the people of the Pacific slope. There can be no criticism of his general proposition that aliens must be accorded the fair treatment guaranteed them by treaty, but the Californians deny that there is anything in the treaty with Japan taking away from them the authority to conduct their schools as they deem best for the public interest. Moreover they declare that the Japanese who seek admission to the schools on the coast are not to be measured by the same standard as those students who seek education in the eastern universities. The former, having no knowledge of the English language, must be assigned to the first grades where they are thrown in contact with mere children, and this is now alleged to be the principal reason for the plan of segregation.

But this explanation comes more as a afterthought and leads to the suspicion that the people in San Francisco are not wholly sincere in the matter, for the original purpose was to exclude all Japanese from the public schools on the ground that they were racially objectionable and it is against this prejudice that President Roosevelt inveighs. And the fact that he delivered his message after he had conferred with Secretary Metcalfe, whom he had sent to the coast to investigate the question is convincing proof that the President has satisfied himself there is no reasonable basis for the action taken by the school board of San Francisco.

How far the administration can go toward opening the schools to the Japanese is a problem for the interpreters of the constitution. It is claimed that any interference with the management of the California schools on the part of the government is a clear invasion of states rights and will be stubbornly contested. Acting under instructions from Washington, the United States district a-torsey at San Francisco has conferred with the president of the school board with a view to having the point at issue taken into the courts. Ultimately, no doubt, the controversy will reach the supreme court because of the fact that very important questions affecting the relations of the state and government are involved.

It is not that the administration fears Japan nor desires to affront the people of California. We do not imagine for a moment that the President has been vigorous in his language simply to appease a friendly nation, but because he believes a great injustice would be done if the San Francisco plan were carried out, and it is the nature of the man to correct the wrong with all the force at his command.

Manifestly the Japanese government is gratified, although not surprised over the President's attitude. From its point of view he could take no other course and be true to the principles of exact justice which he so stoutly maintains. The foreign press in the main commends that portion of the message and the war talk which was especially abundant at the French capital has disappeared.

A German newspaper, which is said to be frequently "inspired," declares that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable. But this is not inspiration; just drivel.

Senator Foraker believes that the office of President should seek the man. But wouldn't this give the man who is very fat or the one of skyscraper build conspicuous advantage?

PRIDE CAUSES HIGH PRICES.

A New Theory by a Census Statistician.

Pride and vanity on the part of the average individual, rather than an increase in the cost of raw products or manufacture, are the causes for the present high prices of foodstuffs, according to Dr. Le Grand Powers, agricultural statistician of the census bureau.

"People nowadays—I mean the average people, common people, if you will—insist upon having the best of everything," said Dr. Powers. "The workingman insists upon the finest cuts of meat, and he buys better meat, perhaps, than the salaried or professional man. He has a feeling that he is as good as anybody else, and this feeling asserts itself in his purchases. That is vanity. You remember the time, perhaps, when a man who wanted to buy a steak threw his basket over his arm and went to the grocery after it. But he won't carry a bundle now. His meat must be sent to him. That is pride. It is safe to estimate that it costs five cents per steak for every cut that is delivered to a house. The same is true with other commodities of every-day necessity. The man whose feed is delivered to him by the green grocer or the butcher pays the freight.

"People want prepared breakfast foods now where they use to be satisfied with oatmeal or mush, or dishes or cakes made of flour. A barrel of flour sells anywhere from $4 to $6 for a barrel of 196 pounds, according to price of wheat, but people do not buy barrels of flour as of yore. They demand it in fancy packages and sometimes get it in the form of prepared foods. The flour that goes into a one-pound package costs about a quarter of a cent. The consumer pays much more, of course. The price for this one-pound package is higher than it ought to be. It probably cost eight or ten cents where it should not cost more than five or six. The higher price to the consumer is the result of the fancy package, demanded by widely spreading national vanity, and further to the fact that the article must be delivered, a service that is demanded by the pride of the purchaser."

TREASURES OF BURIED CITY

Much Expected From the Proposed Excavation of Herculaneum.

Every archaeologist and student of the arts and literature of the ancient world will hope for the realization of the expectation that a way has been found to overcome Italian objections to the excavation of Herculaneum, says the Philadelphia Ledger. These objections, based on a proud reluctance to have the development of Italian antiquities made a matter of foreign intervention, have heretofore seemed to be as formidable as those presented by the lack of funds and by the compact concrete in which the ancient Roman city is imbedded. If the first-named obstacle has been softened by tact and diplomacy, the modern world of learning and science can be depended upon to furnish the solvent for the others.

The world's especial interest in the buried treasures of Herculaneum has its explanation in the circumstances of the disaster which overwhelmed the city and in the character of the people who lived in it. The little excavation that has been done, rendered extremely difficult by the existence of a modern city above the buried one and from the nature of the material itself, has proved that Herculaneum was by no means another Pompeii. The latter city was commercial chiefly. It has yielded to the explorers valuable treasures, but it must be remembered that its fate and that of its sister city differed in that Herculaneum was buried far deeper and in a material that effectively prevented the immediate uncovering and ransacking of the ruins, which in the case of Pompeii accounts for the removal of all household utensils and the majority of the works of art and of contemporary literature. Moreover, Herculaneum was the fashionable summer resort of wealthy Romans, not merely a provincial commercial town.

There is field for fascinating speculation as to what treasures the still buried city may contain. In the single house that has been opened no fewer than 1,700 manuscripts were recovered. These were the collection of a specialist in epicurean philosophy and in no for not especially valuable to the modern student, but the probability that the villa libraries still fast in the cemented mud of Vesuvius may contain many of the lost works of ancient writers makes the quest unique. The finding of the lost lyrics of Sappho, Alcaeus and Simonides or the tragedies of Phrynichus, of whom Aristophanes speaks, or the comedies of the rivals of Aristophanes himself, Cratinus and Ameipsias, or of lost histories of Greece and Rome, is a possibility and lends a zest to the labors of Professor Waldstein and those who have worked with him to bring about the opening of the buried city.

THE PLAYFUL HORSE.

He Has a Little Fun With the Laundry Boy's Handcart.

Are horses playful? Apparently, yes; some horses, sometimes.

Here was standing in the street gutter, by the sidewalk curb, one of those handcarts such as laundries use for the delivery of finished work, with a box body about as big as a big trunk, mounted on two big wheels on an axle under the body and with a smaller wheel in front and a pushbar handle behind. Laundry boy in the house delivering a bundle and the cart just standing there in the gutter.

In the same gutter by the same curb, but about six feet distant from the handcart stood a horse hooked to a light delivery wagon, the horse standing with his nose toward the cart's handle bar; and presently the horse moved forward to where he could reach and put his head down and closed his teeth over the handle bar and began bearing it down and so tilting the cart upward at its forward end; doing this not viciously, but apparently just playfully, just for fun.

Three or four times he pushed the handle down like that and tipped the cart up in front, while a little bunch of halted passersby looked on, enjoying or surprised by the novel sight of a horse at play; and whether he was stimulated by the presence of these people, or what not, to more strenuous play, presently, in one of the dips of his head, the horse pressed the handlebar too far down till the cart was overbalanced at that end and the handle dropped from his teeth to the ground, with the cart body now standing tilted at a sharp angle and stationary, with the forward wheel up in the air.

What else the horse might have done to the cart will never be known, for at that moment the laundry boy came out of the house and said, commandingly, "Hey!" to the horse, while the next moment he raised the handlebar and marched off with the laundry cart, leaving the playful horse standing there hooked to the wagon by the curb, and looking now as any horse might look in like situation and certainly with no hint of playfulness.—New York Sun.

A SULTAN'S MENAGERIE.

The sultan of Morocco has a private menagerie, and, as he is an expert photographer, likes to practice his skill on his animals. Once he ordered his minister of war to hold a tiger by the ear while he snapped it. The unhappy minister had to obey. He thrust his hand through the bars and caught hold of the tiger, which sprang up with a growl. The war minister held on like grim death for a second, while the sultan pressed the trigger. Many copies of the photograph thus obtained have been distributed in Morocco.

Current Events.

Battle begun in senate to force packers to pay for inspectors under new law.

Marshal, who served Rockefeller associates, says the oil men met him with "open arms."

The state tax commission reduces assessments on lots and lands in Illinois $17,780,282.

Republican tariff revisionists in congress will meet and formulate plan to get action on subject.

London Times will be taken over by stock company, thus breaking a tradition in British journalism.

Japanese spies are said to have attempted to enter the United States fortifications at Sandy Hook.

Duchess of Marlborough strips Blenheim castle of her belongings and prepares to desert it forever.

Mayor Schmitz and Abraham Ruef are arraigned in San Francisco court on charges of extortion.

Hundred dairymen at Louisville plead guilty of feeding swill to cows and are given suspended sentences.

Plan is under consideration for the exclusion of Japanese laborers from America by an edict by the mikado.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, a Florida woman, wins divorce decree from husband in British court after first attempt failed.

The scarcity of labor in the German empire, both in industrial centers and agricultural districts, is acute.

Judge Grosscup likens the President's message to crazy quilt and says Roosevelt lacks the sense of proportion.

Secretary Shaw gives notice that about $12,000,000 will be paid out in interest on United States bonds due in 1907. Senator Spooner and La Follette, of Wisconsin, meet on white house steps and pass each other without recognition.

In purchase of the Carl Hagenbeck trained animal show Ringling Brothers acquires control of circus business in America.

Increase in the salary of congressmen, probably to $7,500 a year, is expected to be included in the legislative appropriation bill.

South will agree with President Roosevelt in the affair involving the negro troops, while harsh criticism is expected from the north.

Mark Twain's summer flannel suit in freezing weather amazes Washington, but he says there is no more delightful costume than human skin.

Mrs. Leslie Carter Payne secures an attachment for $41,799 at New York against Miss Munro, her former chum and traveling companion.

Count Boni de Castellane is snubbed by the chamber of deputies in Paris, half the members walking out when he mounts the tribune to speak.

Advocates of postal savings banks urge a public hearing by the house committee, but encounter strong opposition headed by Chairman Overstreet.

Opposing parties in San Francisco make progress toward an agreed statement of facts in the Jap trouble; case will be rushed to the federal supreme court.

Semi-official returns of Iowa election show that while Governor Cummins received only 20,000 plurality, the remainder of the ticket was elected by 80,000 plurality.

Democrats of the house succeed temporarily in preventing the passage of a bill granting citizenship to the Porto Rican measure favored by the President.

Capt. G. J. Grammer is promoted to be vice president in charge of freight traffic of the consolidated Vanderbilt lines at meeting of the directors in New York.

California citizens and newspapers are reported united in protests against the President's attitude on the Japanese question, and resent the implied threats in his message.

Bill reported in the house contains a provision forbidding the use of reform spelling in any work done by the public printer and pullifying the recent order of the President.

Walter Wellman, head of the Wellman-Chicago Record-Herald polar expedition, sails from New York for Paris, where he will reconstruct his airship for his flight next summer.

Alliance of Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland with the Forest City Railway company is denounced as corrupt in the courts and the mayor's trolley line may forfeit its franchise.

Russian terrorist shoots and mortally wounds Police Inspector Sherremetieff, said to be responsible for the anti-Jewish outbreak at Bialystok, and then kills himself when escape is cut off.

Representative Watson, heretofore an opponent of ship subsidy creates surprise in the house by coming out in favor of the subsidy measure, and refuses a full explanation when the reason for his change is demanded.

Indictments for conspiracy, fraud and perjury are returned by the federal grand jury at Salt Lake City, which brings in fourteen true bills against railroads, coal companies and their officers.

Postmaster General Cortelyou, in an interview with William E. Curtis, urges the need of ship subsidies, and says that higher pay and the establishment of new lines, particularly to Australia and South America are needed.

Land operations of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern railroad give rise to a report that this line is destined to carry the Michigan Central traffic between Chicago City and Chicago in addition to the elaborate suburban service planned.

Contracts between the railroad and telegraph companies, under which wholesale free transportation is granted in return for free telegraph service, will be held illegal under a decision which the interstate commerce commission is preparing.

Remarkable inquiry by the interstate commerce commission, which has revealed wholesale land frauds, rebating and conspiracy in restraint of trade in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, ends for the present with its last session in Denver, and vigorous presecution of the offenders is to be carried on.

LAND OF ICEBERGS.

It is the icebergs that make Labrador fascinating. They greet you when you steam out of the Straits of Belle Isle, the northern gateway of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and head northward up the coast of Labrador, says the Boston Transcript. They come floating from the north, an endless procession of all shapes, fantastic, colossal, statuesque, even grotesque—a magnificent assemblage of crystal domes and turrets and marble fortresses. Your steamer picks its way carefully among them lest they be jealous of her intrusion and fall over upon her. And in the midst of this glorious company you come to Battle Harbor.

The settlement is on an island perhaps 200 yards in diamteer, which is the outpost of a larger island, and plows the waves of the ocean like the prow of some gigantic ocean liner. In storms the spray leaps almost across its ledgy surface. A cove hides behind the bluff sea wall, and on its rim nestles a tiny village of whitewashed cottages. You climb the hill to the lookout. Away to the north and south spreads out the vast procession of the icebergs. They come out of the north in the fog surrounding their tops and streaming like smoke from their pinnacles. They move slowly southward, perhaps three or four miles a day. Some go directly south down the Newfoundland coast, some turn west and they approach the straits and are swept by the tide into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Day by day from the hilltop you note their slow progress. Each day see new forms emerging on the northern horizon, while old, familiar bulks are lost to view in the south. Each month's icebergs are natives of a more northern region. Hence the bergs of the late summer, though fewer in number, are individually larger than those of the earlier part of the season, because they have been longer in the making,

WATCHES

The Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.

During the past season we have had so many inquiries from our readers for prices on 16 size watches, that we have included them in our list this season.

The 16 size watch is now the popular size for men and boys, being very much lighter in weight, smaller in size, and thinner than the 18 size.

With the exception of the 3-O size watches, which are Dueber-Hampden movements, we shall handle this season only Waltham and Elgin movements. The reputation and reliability of these movements are so well known to our readers that they need no further recommendation from us.

The cases used in our watches this season are the very best grade of 25-year and 20-year gold filled cases on the market. We make no extra charge this season for hand engraved cases in the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we offer you to be **just exactly as represented,**

And you will find our prices lower than you can purchase the same quality for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are all stem wind and stem set. The 3-O size Dueber-Hampden watches are stem wind and lever set. The 3-O size watches are the smallest ladies' watches made. They are very dainty and may be worn as chatelaines.

All Watches are sent by registered mail.

We can supply any movement made by the Waltham or Elgin companies, and will be pleased to quote prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Men's Watches

No. 100—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00

No. 101—18 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $11.50

No. 102—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $15.00

No. 103—16 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $12.25

No. 104—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.50

No. 105—18 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

No. 106—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.00

No. 107—16 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $14.50

No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $9.75

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.75

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $10.00

No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $10.50

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.00

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

Nickel Silver Cases

No. 116—18 size, 7-jeweled works $5.30

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works $6.00

No. 117—16 size, 7-jeweled works $6.75

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works $8.75

Ladies' 6 Size

No. 120—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $11.00

No. 121—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $12.25

Ladies' O Size

No. 124—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00

No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $13.00

No. 125—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.50

No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $16.50

Ladies' 3-O Size

No. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting case, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $18.50

No. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $15.00

No. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $13.75

Always remember that everything we offer you is just exactly as represented, or we will refund your money.

Remit by P. O. money order, express money order, registered letter, or New York draft.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE. Toledo, O.

The Hicks Almanac

FOR 1907

Be Prepared for All Storms, Blizzards, Drouths, Tornadoes and Great Extremes of Temperature by Having a Hicks Almanac for 1907.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac now has an international reputation. For more than 13 years all storms, blizzards, drouths, tornadoes, floods and great extremes of temperature have been foretold by Professor Hicks, and close observers declare that more than 95 per cent. of his predictions have been verified. He foretold the great Galveston storm of Sept. 8, 1900, in his 1900 Almanac, issued in the fall of 1899; he foretold the great volcanic eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, of May 8, 1902, in his 1902 Almanac, issued in the fall of 1901; he foretold the eruption of Mount Vesuvius and the series of earthquakes that culminated in the disaster at San Francisco in April, 1906. Each of these great events was foretold from six months to nine month before it occurred. It will foretell every storm, cold wave, hot wave, tornado or blizzard which will come in 1907. It is a neatly printed book in stiff paper covers, and will contain a large number of beautiful half-tone engravings.

Our price for the Almanac..... 25c
Almanac and Weekly Blade 1 year.. 60c

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Souvenir Postal Cards

We have published a series of sixteen cards, illustrating views of interest on the historic Maumee river, and also a few interesting streets of Toledo. A set of sixten cards will be mailed to any address on receipt of seven cents in postage stamps. Address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Transfer Embroidery Patterns

A series of eight patterns of embroidery and letter work in different lines will be mailed to any of our subscribers sending us seven cents in postage stamps. Address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Inflexible Rule.

Bacon—"I see Mark Twain writes all his stories in bed."

Egbert—"But he only writes on one side of the sheet, I suppose."—Yonkers Statesman.

Cut Paper Patterns

PARIS PATTERNS.

The cut paper patterns now offered to our readers are furnished by the Paris Modes Co. of New York, and are the best, latest and most perfect patterns offered by any newspaper using cut paper patterns.

These patterns provide for the allowance of all seams; are easy, simple and practical to use, and perfect in fit. If the correct size is selected, a garment may be cut and made to fit perfectly without any alteration.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Girls' Double-Breasted Box Coat, With or Without Hood.—Paris Pattern No. 1649.—All Seams Allowed.

The all-cover box-coat in soft, warm cloth is the most sensible and also the smartest little top-coat of the season, the newest model being distinguished by a picturesque monk's hood that also affords extra protection across the shoulders. The hood, which is lined with a bright plaid silk, falls in a long point on the back, between two shorter points formed by the widely reversed edges; it

is broad on the shoulder, giving long shoulder lines, and flares from the throat in deep collar effect. A rolling collar that may be turned up in stormy weather is a comfortable neck finish.

Chinchilla, beaver cloth and plaid, checked and mixed cloths make very comfortable looking winter coats of this style and often a red flannel lining is added for extra warmth.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years, the coat requires 5⅛ yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 3⅜ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 54 inches wide; each with ⅝ yard of contrasting material 27 inches wide to line the hood.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Double-Breasted Tucked Shirt Waist.—Paris Pattern No. 1648.—All Seams Allowed.

The tailormade shirt is popular in linen and silk and also in cotton and woolen shirtings of all varieties, plaids and checks being exceedingly smart. A new model with double-breasted closing is here illustrated. Three evenly spaced tucks on each shoulder are released above the bust, contributing pretty fulness that is adjusted to suit the figure, the fronts

being left free for the purpose. A cluster of tucks is stitched all the way down each side of the middle of the back, which is gathered at the waist. The smart shirt sleeves are finished with the regulation stiff cuffs that close with buttons or studs. The laundered turn-down collar and a bright-colored four-in-hand tie are usually worn with this style of shirt, but any preferred color or stock may be used, the neck being completed with a fitted neckband.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the waist will need 4⅜ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Misses' Semi-Fitting Jacket, in Pony Length and With Long or Three-Quarter Length Sleeves.—Paris Pattern No. 1647.—All Seams Allowed.

A smart little jacket that will be developed in rough or smooth cloth as part of a costume and also in Astrakhan and Chinchilla and similar cloths for general

wear and winter outdoor sports is here illustrated made of warm, fancy cloth in red with wide black mohair braid at the edges and serpentine braid in a simple design on the collar and cuffs and the edges of the jacket and in a single line

ALASKAN WIRE SUCCESS

Government Telegraph to Be Extended There.

Washington, Dec. 8.—So great has been the success of the government telegraph lines in Alaska that it probably will become necessary to extend the duplex now working between Seattle and Sitka to the Sitka-Valdez section, in order to take care of the prospective heavy rush of business next summer. Reports reaching the chief signal officer show that in some instances the receipts during the past few months have exceeded by 100 per cent, and in many instances 50 per cent those of a corresponding period last year.

At present this system comprises a 1,700-mile stretch from Seattle to Valdez via Sitka and 1,400 miles of land lines terminating in a 110-mile wireless jump from St. Michael to Nome, the extreme point westward. It is probable that congress will be asked to authorize the expenditure of the telegraph receipts toward extending the system this year from Fairbanks to Circle City. The cable ship Burnside is now at work extending a branch from the Juneau-Sitka cable down to Grengell and Ketchiken, an important point, in the estimation of the chief signal officer, for reporting shipping.

over the long seams to the shoulders both back and front. The jacket is semi-fitted, the long seams giving very graceful lines, and is in the smart pony length with diagonal fronts that are closed with cord loops and handsome metal buttons. Fur bands and bindings are exceedingly chic with or without braid.

The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the jacket requires 3¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 1½ yard 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Seven-Gored Plaited Skirt—Paris Pattern No. 1638.—All Seams Allowed.

Kilted skirts are smart in velvet, velveteen, and cloth gowns, but must be perfect in cut, shaping and finish. They are cut in gores so as to have as little material as possible about the hips, the nine-gored model here shown being one of the most favored. The plaits all turn from the middle of the front, where the

change in direction leaves a panel-like space that is often used for odd arrangements of braid or embroidery, to give individuality. They are stitched to some distance below the hip-line to preserve the close smooth adjustment so desirable and are well pressed all the way to flare decidedly toward the hem.

Thin and thick goods are equally modish for these skirts.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist, the skirt needs 11¾ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 6½ yards 36 inches wide, or 5¾ yards 42 inches wide, or 5½ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Sack Apron, With High Neck and Turn Down Collar or Dutch Round or Square Neck.—Paris Pattern No. 1624.—All Seams Allowed.

A shapely all-cover sack apron that may be easily adjusted over the dress as a protection while performing household duties is here illustrated made of a pretty striped percale. Its long shirt sleeves are comfortable and the neck may be cut square or finished with a pretty turn-down collar. There is no reason why the working apron should not be pretty as well as serviceable, there are so many pretty inexpensive materials from which to make a choice. Prettily flowered lawns

and prints, also polka dotted, striped and figured cottons, daintily colored and striped ginghams and chambrays will make engagingly chic looking aprons. Very large checks and bold plaids make exceedingly smart aprons.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the apron requires 7¾ yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 5½ yards 36 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Plaited Circular Skirt, With or Without Center-Front Seam and in Medium-Sweep or Round Length.—Paris Pattern No. 1646.—All Seams Allowed.

The skirts in ceremonious gowns are made long, sometimes with a very slight train and again in even length, but they lie an inch or more on the floor, extending the length lines, to give the smartest effect possible. The circular effect is liked for these skirts whether they are cut in gores or in the regular circular shape, as the sheath-like fitting over the hips and the voluminous folds at the bot-

tom are more easily possible than in other models. The skirt here illustrated is one of the latest circular models and may be made with or without a seam at the center of the front.

This model will be used for all varieties of goods, including tissues, silks and cloths.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—22 to 32 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist, the skirt with center-front seam requires 11 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 6¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 5¾ yards 42 inches wide, or 4⅜ yards 54 inches wide. The skirt

A Full Dollar's Worth of MAN MEDICINE Free For a Dime

Here's a proposition, men, that makes it easy ENOUGH for any weak man to try MAN MEDICINE.

Dig up a dime—right now—secure this whole dollar's worth by return mail—and get well at home—quietly.

MAN MEDICINE, boys, is THE STUFF for the weak, weary man. It is the result of years of experience and study of men's weaknesses. It is scientific and it is harmless, but its quick action in manbuilding work is a wonder.

MAN MEDICINE puts the "nerve" into a man; takes the flinching out of his eyes and straightens his backbone. It will make you self-assertive, self-confident, able, powerful and vehement with the manly confidence that bubbles up in the strong-nerved body. Be that kind of a man—you can.

Send us a dime today; we will send you a dollar—in MAN MEDICINE—worth a "dollar a drop" some people say. Don't delay—there's nothing on the green footstool that will do the work for you like Man Medicine. It costs you a dime to try—the cost of the package—to get a full-sized dollar package of MAN MEDICINE sent free to your home in plain, unmarked wrapper. Interstate Remedy Co., 296 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

HOT SHOT FOR STORER

President Does Not Mince Words In Reply.

Washington, Dec. 10.—President Roosevelt last night made public a long letter addressed to Secretary Root, giving correspondence between the President and former Ambassador Bellamy Storer at Vienna, and Mrs. Storer, in which he says that Mr. Storer's refusal to answer his letters and the publication of various private letters justified the ambassador's removal; that Mr. Storer's publication of private correspondence was peculiarly ungentlemanly and that he (the President) had stated with absolute clearness his position and the reason why it was out of the question for him as President to try to get any archbishop made cardinal, though expressing his admiration for Archbishop Ireland, as well as leaders of other denominations. He says he thinks it well that the members of the cabinet should know certain facts "which he, Storer, either suppresses or misstates. He says he did not resent the action of the Storers until it became evident they were likely to damage American interests." He says Mrs. Storer urged him to give her husband a cabinet place, and that she stated Mr. Choate at London and General Porter at Paris were not proper persons to be ambassadors, suggesting her husband in that connection.

The President incorporates a letter from Postmaster General Cortelyou contradicting the statement that President McKinley had commissioned a gentleman to ask the pope, as a personal favor to him, and as "an honor to the country," to appoint Archbishop Ireland as cardinal. Mr. Cortelyou says the late President never made any such request. The President declares that Mr. Storer's statement that he authorized any such message to be delivered to Pope Pius is untrue. He says that he never received a letter from Ambassador Storer giving an account of his visit to the vatican, and of the message he personally gave the pope on behalf of Mr. Roosevelt.

The President's action follows the publication of the "confidential pamphlets" which Mr. Storer last week sent to the President, the cabinet and the

without center-front seam needs 10 yards 20 inches wide, or 5¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 5¼ yards 42 inches wide, or 4¼ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Bolero Jacket, With Three-Quarter Length Sleeves and Detached Girdle.—Paris Pattern No. 1662.—All Seams Allowed.

This stunning little bolero jacket to wear with Empire, Princess or other skirts is made of chiffon-finished cloth in one of the new light brown shades, with striped brown-and-gold velvet for the vest and velvet of a darker brown shade for smart

little collar and cuffs. The jacket is some inches longer than the vest and is in sections that allow the fronts a rather fanciful construction. The fronts are rolled in smart tri-cornered revers that may be richly braided or embroidered.

Velvet, velveteen and cloth gowns with jackets of this style are very elegant for formal wear. A border of fur on the edges and, perhaps, a touch of jet or fancy braid passementerie would give distinction to a reception, club or matinee gown.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the jacket requires 4 yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 42 inches wide, or 1⅞ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Misses' Tucked Shirt-Waist, With Front Yoke—Paris Pattern No. 1637—All Seams Allowed.

A stunning model for tailor-made skirts is here portrayed developed in a small-figured flannel shirting. For school or general wear, flannel shirt waists are comfortable, sensible and smart, and many very pretty colors and designs in flannel are available for them at moderate prices. The fronts are closed with buttons and button-holes through a box-plait at the center extending to the neck; and at each side of the box-plait are joined to a deep, oddly pointed yoke portions that give long

shoulder lines and cut sharply away from the box-plait a little below the neck. At the point of the yoke portions and also near the arm's eyes the fronts are stitched in clusters of short quarter-inch tucks.

The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the waist needs 4 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2⅛ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Steel Roofing, $1.50 Per 100 Sq. Ft.

New, painted both sides, most durable and economical roof covering for Houses, Barns, Sheds etc. **FREIGHT PAID TO ALL POINTS EAST OF COLORADO,** except Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. Prices to other points on application. At this price, we furnish our No. 15 Flat Sheets, 2 ft.x2 ft. At $1.60, we furnish the same in corrugated like illustration. We can also furnish this roofing in 6 ft. and 8 ft. lengths at an advance of 25c per square. Ask for our **FREE** Illustrated 500-Page Catalog No. B. F. 297 on Lumber, Roofing, Wire Fencing, Hardware, Furniture, Clothing and General Stocks from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. We bought the Fifty Million Dollar St. Louis World's Fair.
Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

senate foreign relations committee.

The President's letter to Mr. Root starts:

"The White House,
"Washington, Dec. 2, 1906.

"My Dear Mr. Root:

"In view of the fact that Mr. Bellamy Storer has sent to each member of my cabinet, as well as to myself, a pamphlet under date of November, 1906, purporting to give an account of those relations of his with me which led up to his removal from the position of ambassador at Vienna, I think it as well that you and the other members of the cabient should know certain facts which he either suppresses or misstates. As to the necessity for removing him from this position, I suppose there is no need of discussion. An ambassador who refuses to answer the letters of the President cannot remain an ambassador. His statement that my letters to him were of a character such that he could not answer them needs no further comment than to point out that in such cases it was his clear duty instantly to resign. His publication of the various private letters between his wife and himself and me would furnish any additional justification, were such needed, for his summary separation from the service. He does not give the state department's final letter to him, which runs as follows:

" 'September 10, 1906.

" 'Hon. Bellamy Storer, Paris, France.

" 'Sir:—You letter of Aug. 3 does not require any comment as a whole, but by direction of the President I answer it as regards one point.

" 'You assume that in the letter of Dec. 11 the President wrote you not as one official of the United States to another, but a purely personal and private letter, and you state that this letter shows on its face that no answer from you was asked for, suggested or expected.

" 'It is hard to understand your making such a statement, in view of the fact that the letter you quote derives its entire importance from the accompanying letter, which you were asked to read and hand to Mrs. Storer, in which Mrs. Storer was informed that unless she took certain definite action your connection with the diplomatic service would have to be severed. It is, therefore, of course unnecessary to discuss and it ought to be unnecessary even to allude to, any proposition so absurd as that this severance of you from the service would be asked for, not by the President as President, but in his private capacity. The President was anxious to treat both you and Mrs. Storer with the utmost gentleness and consideration, and it seemed to him that his end could be achieved in the way easiest for you by following the course which he actually did follow. The letter to Mrs. Storer, of course, became part of the matter of which you were required to take cognizance. In it Mrs. Storer was asked to fulfill certain conditions, failure to fulfill which would require, she was informed, your severance from the service, which conditions she never fulfilled. You were requested to read this letter and hand it to her. It is difficult to stigmatize merely as folly the proposition that under these conditions the President's letter required no answer.

" 'I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

" 'ROBERT BACON,
" 'Acting Secretary.' "

"It is never pleasant to have to discuss personal affairs, or to quote or explain from personal correspondence; which is one reason why it is held to be a peculiarly ungentlemanly thing to publish private correspondence. But as Mr. Storer, in his extraordinary pamphlet, prints various letters written by himself, by me, and by Mrs. Storer, I shall set forth briefly the facts of the case, giving certain letters which are necessary in order to understand clearly those which he prints.

"I first met the Storers while I was civil service commissioner, and he had come to Washington as a congressman. They were then kind and friendly in their relations with me and my family. I retained a lively recollection of this kind and friendly attitude, and because of the affection it inspired I submitted to conduct from Mr. and Mrs. Storer to which I would have submitted from no other ambassador and his wife; and I did not resent their actions until it became evident that they were likely to damage American interests. Mrs. Storer insisted to me often that their change of creed had proved a deadly blow to her husband's career, and that they were suffering for conscience sake. I accepted this statement as true, and it gave me a certain chivalric feeling that I ought to do what I could to help them, and be as patient as possible with them.

"Under President McKinley Mr. Storer was made minister first to Belgium and then to Spain. About the time of my accession to the vice presidency I wrote, at President McKinley's request, to Mr. or Mrs. Storer that the President desired me to say that Mr. Storer was ultimately to be made an ambassador. Mr. and Mrs. Storer were greatly interested in ecuring the promotion of Archbishop Ireland to be a cardinal. I had, and have, a sincere respect and admiration for Archbishop Ireland, a respect and admiration which I have often publicly expressed. The letters from me to Mr. and Mrs. Storer quoted in Mr. Storer's pamphlet give with precision my views both upon Archbishop Ireland and upon the possibility or propriety of my taking in his behalf the steps which the Storers asked, and I can add nothing to what these letters themselves show. When they first wrote to me on the subject I was governor of New York. Not being president myself, and not having thought out with clearness the exact situation, I asked President McKinley whether he could properly do anything to help Archbishop Ireland. He responded that it was not a matter with which he could with propriety interfere, although he expressed himself as having the same high opinion of the archbishop that I did. I had a further conversation with the President on the subject, either just before or just after my election as vice president, in which he stated what he felt was the proper position; a position with which I absolutely agreed. Following this conversation, in my letter to Mrs. Storer of November 23, 1900, quoted by Mr. Storer in his pamphlet, I stated with absolute clearness my position, and why it was out of the question for the President to try to get any archbishop made cardinal; and all the letters quoted by Mr. Storer as having been subsequently written by me to him or his wife take precisely the same position. I explained reneatedly that my friendship and admiration for Archbishop Ireland, which is like my friendship and admiration for Bishop Laurence, of the Episcopal church, and Bishop Cranston, of the Methodist church; like my friendship and admiration for many clergymen of many denominations—Baptists Lutherans, Congregationalists, Presbyterians and others, would make me pleased to see any good fortune attend him, or any churchman like him, of any creed; but that I could not interfere for his promotion, or indeed in any way in the ecclesiastical affairs of any church.

"This was also the position I took in all private conversations, and the assertion that in any private conversation I took an opposite position from that which I was thus repeatedly expressing in writing is not only an untruth, but an absurd untruth; for I would of course not say privately to anyone the opposite of what I was repeatedly writing to that same person. Mr. Storer asserts that he and Mrs. Storer and various other people, after conversations with me, put down memoranda as to what they remembered I had said. If such action was taken, it was of course simply dishonorable. No one of them ever showed me or would have ventured to show me any such memoranda, and it is nonsense to expect to bind me by a memorandum, the existence of which was concealed from me. The Storers were my guests at the time when, as they assert, they made these memoranda of private conversation with me. As a matter of fact, their statements they allege me to have made were not made, save in so far as what they allege me to have said agreed with what, before and after, I wrote to them. In this connection, I call your attention to the following statement issued from the White House on November 9, 1906, eleven days before the Storer pamphlet was received by me or that I had any knowledge whatever of it:

" 'For many years it has been the invariable practice never to attempt to quote a private conversation with the President. It has been found that as a matter of fact the man who quotes such a conversation usually misquotes it, whether consciously or unconsciously; and such an alleged conversation is under no circumstances to be held as calling for either explanation or denial by the President. The President is responsible only for what he himself says in public; for what he writes, or for what he explicitly authorizes the proper governmental officials to state in his behalf.'

"Mrs. Storer wrote me with great freedom, and sometimes it was difficult to know quite how to answer her. Both she and Mr. Storer continually made attacks upon all sorts of people, especially digni-

taries of her own church. At one time she wrote me with great bitterness against the Protestant missionaries who were being sent to the Philippines, at the same time requesting me to champion Archbishop Ireland because he had been loyal to the United States during the war with Spain, which, she asserted, was not true as to another Catholic archbishop whom she named."

Mr. Storer's letter offering to resign was as follows:

"My Dear Theodore:—I find, in answering your letter of December —, that I made an error of date. The letter I wrote Hanna, as also the writing to yourself on the consul general matter, was after the 22d of February, 1905, instead of in January, as I inadvertently stated. Since then I have received your second letter of December 3d.

"My writing any letter in the terms I did was inexcusable, and that I admit fully and with the deepest regret. * * *

"If, in your judgment, it would clear me in Mr. Hay's eyes, will you hand him the enclosed note of personal apology? But I beg you will do this or not as you think wise, as I must not appear to try to escape official censure by personal repentance. Therefore, give or burn this note, as you deem best. Not to justify my writing at all, or in using the language I did, but to explain the affair, I must call attention to the procedure in this consular case as to what I had supposed was prudent. * * *

"All this is no excuse for a public officer writing as I did outside of the department. If, in weighing the matter, it seems as if I, by own act, have lost the confidence of the secretary of state, you must, without regard to me, treat me as you would any other officer for the good of the service. Without the confidence of the department, the work cannot go on. But, for your own sake, I should wish that my leaving the service should be made to appear a voluntary one in the spring or early summer. Also I think it would be better to have it known after June. In spite of everything, it might make political gossip which, I should wish to postpone until the din of the campaign is on. I thank you, my dear Theodore, loyally and sincerely for your letter. I never doubt your absolute loyalty in friendship to me and mine. Faithfully yours, BELLAMY STORER."

"There could be no fuller confession of wrongdoing or more absolute throwing himself upon the mercy of his superior. It was this letter which I answered saying, as he has himself quoted, that I would treat the incident as closed and would not accept his resignation, and that I was sure that John Hay felt as I did. With peculiar perfidy, Mr. Storer now seeks to turn this act of cordial, and, I think I may add, generous friendship on my part, into an attack upon me by treating my refusal to accept his resignation as an endorsement of his position in this matter of the Vatican, to which there was absolutely no allusion whatever, of any kind or sort, in his letter of resignation.

"This bare recital of facts is in itself the severest possible condemnation of Mr. Storer's disingenuousness. Very truly yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State."

President Roosevelt last night requested the Associated Press to say that no hint or intimation of the Bellamy Storer pamphlet containing the correspondence between the President and Mr. and Mrs. Storer was given out at the White House. The former ambassador, the President stated, not only sent his "open letter" to members of the cabinet, but to at least a dozen members of the senate and house. He added that Mr. Storer had no desire to keep the contents of the pamphlet a secret and that undoubtedly it was the desire that the letter find its way into print.

WAS DEFENDING HIS WIFE

So Says Storer, in Replying to the President.

Cincinnati, Dec. 10.—Bellamy Storer, former ambassador from the United States to Austria-Hungary, today replied briefly to the statements contained in President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary of State Root, which was given to the press last night, insisting on the position he had heretofore taken and reiterating the statements made by him in the statement to the members of the foreign relations committees of congress, made public last week.

Mr. Storer today said:

"I seem to have been elected a member of the Ananias club, like all others who have come into dispute with President Roosevelt. I am now to be classed with Senators Chandler, Tillman, Bailey and with others who have questioned some act or word of the President. Like every other American gentleman who has a wife to protect, I undertook to defend her name from insinuations and charges of falsehood."

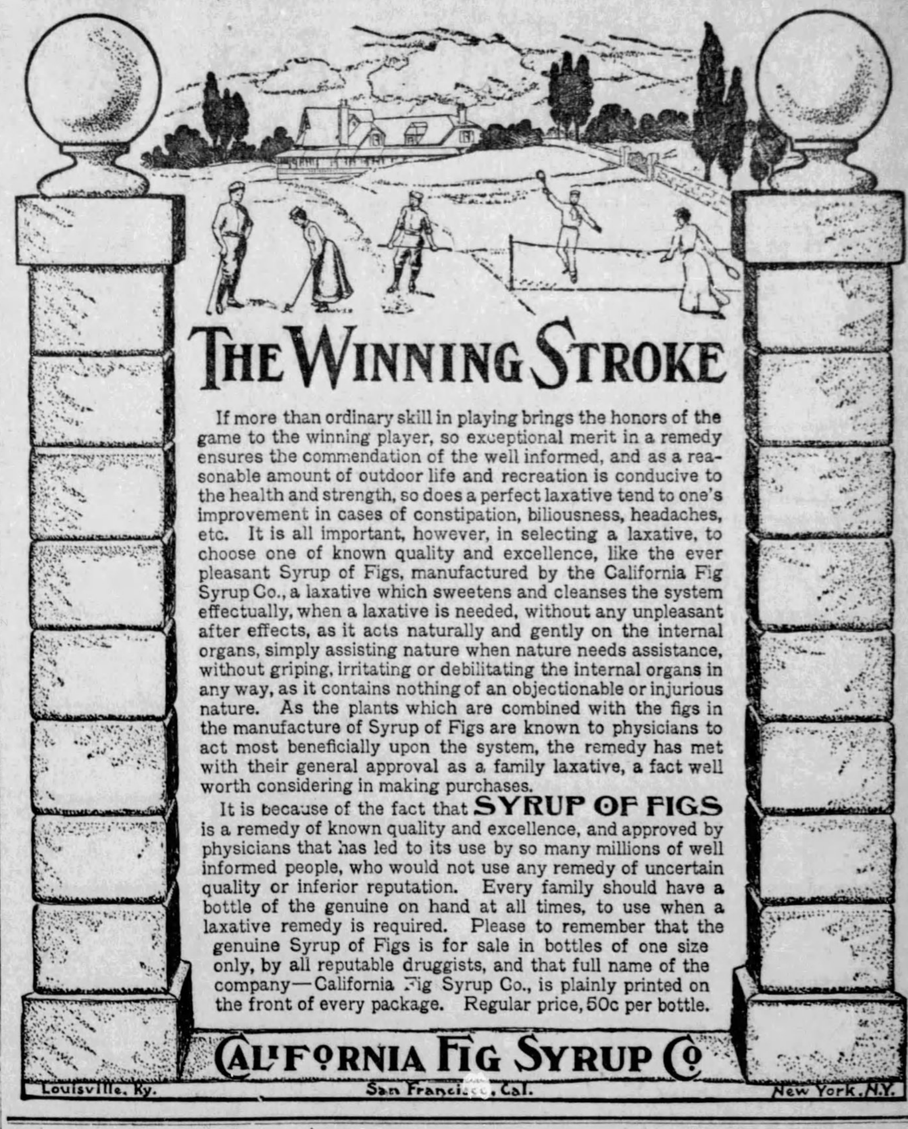
Mr. Storer then reiterated much that appeared in his first statement intended for private circulation he claims, and added that he has four letters bearing on the controversy as to the promotion of Archbisnop Ireland, all of which, he claims, tend to bear out his contention that he obeyed the explicit instructions of President Roosevelt in acting as he did with regard to the promotion.

Continuing Mr. Storer said:

"Archbishop Ireland told me also that the President, on several occasions, in conversation with him, took the credit for the action he now repudiates."

BISHOP M'CABE STRICKEN.

New York, Dec. 11.—Bishop McCabe, of Philadelphia, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was stricken with apoplexy at Twenty-third street and Thirteenth avenue today. He was taken to New York hospital. At the hospital it was said the bishop's condition is serious.



REBATES ARE STOPPED

Garfield's Annual Report Deals Principally With Oil.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The annual report of Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield devotes special attention to the investigations of the transportation of oil and the operations of the Standard Oil company.

"During the investigation of the oil industry," says the report, "it was discovered that a very widespread system of railway discriminations existed in favor of the Standard Oil company, affecting a very large proportion of the country and resulting substantially in giving to the Standard Oil company an overwhelming advantage in transportation in almost all sections of the country; that this system had been in existence for a number of years and that largely by virtue of it the Standard had been able to restrict or eliminate competition throughout many parts of the country and thereafter reap the benefits of monopoly. These railway discriminations took various forms, often very ingenious in their nature, and so skillfully concealed that their existence was very rarely suspected even by the active competitors of the Standard, although such competitors knew that in general they were doing business at a disadvantage.

"A most striking and important result immediately followed the investigation of the bureau; the railroads canceled substantially all the secret rates, illegal or improper discriminations, and in many cases the discriminations in open rates. The shippers of oil advise the bureau that for the first time in many years they are now rapidly obtaining equality of treatment from the transportation companies.

"Work on the other phases of the oil industry and the investigations of the tobacco, steel, sugar and coal industries are well advanced; special reports thereon will be made in due course. An inquiry into canal and water transportation has been started."

Commissioner Garfield urges again the necessity for the establishment of federal inspection and supervision of the greater industrial corporations engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. He says it will not interfere with the power and authority of the states over the corporations created under state laws and is not an invasion of private rights, but merely will "restore individual responsibility and prevent the corporations from being the hiding place of the irresponsible, dishonest or corrupt manager."

Denial of the right to engage in interstate commerce is suggested as the penalty for proved violation of the law. The report says the work of the year strikingly demonstrates the value of efficient publicity for the correction of corporate abuses.

MAKES FAVORABLE REPORT

Senate Judiciary Committee Approves Nomination of Moody.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The senate committee on judiciary today authorized a favorable report on the nomination of Wm. H. Moody, the present attorney general, to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

Something Worth Listening To.

A young Nebr. man was advised by a friend to eat Grape-Nuts because he was all run down from a spell of fever. He tells the story.

"Last spring I had an attack of fever that left me in a very weak condition. I had to quit work; had no appetite, was nervous and discouraged.

"A friend advised me to eat Grape-Nuts, but I paid no attention to him and kept getting worse as time went by.

"I took many kinds of medicine but none of them seemed to help me. My system was completely run down, my blood got out of order from want of proper food, and several very large boils broke out on my neck. I was so weak I could hardly walk.

"One day mother ordered some Grape-Nuts and induced me to eat some. I felt better and that night rested fine. As I continued to use the food every day, I grew stronger steadily and now have regained my former good health. I would not be without Grape-Nuts as I believe it is the most health-giving food in the world." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY, worth $10,000 cash, will also inherit Ten Thousand more, wishes to meet young or middle aged man with view to matrimony. (Poverty no objection.) Address Miss Hart, Dept. 882, 54 Wabash, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years, would like to meet Lady, with view to matrimony, is worth over $5,000 in real estate, will inherit $10,000. No objection, poor maiden or widow. Address Mr. H., Room 811, Ceylon Bldg., Chicago.

MARRY RICH and handsome ladies want to marry. Biz list of descriptions & photos FREE (sealed). STANDARD COR. CLUB, Dept. 7, 108 Avers Avenue, Chicago, Ills.

Wanted! Young Men! Railroad! Brakemen Firemen Baggagemen, Electric Motormen, Conductors Experience unnecessary. Instruction by MAIL. Application blank and book for stamp INTER. RY. INST., No. 17, Indianapolis, Ind.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE of Splendid Bargains. R. B. CHAPPIN & CO., Inc., RICHMOND, VA.

"SACRED SALVE" Quickly cures Eczema and all skin diseases. The world's newest thing, a god-send. Send for free trial treatment today—send no money. You will thank us. NEEDHAM & SON, 205 Chestnut St., Chicago.

$2.00 Buys the Twentieth Century Churn. Entirely new idea, making it a pleasure to churn. A churn of simple construction, two brackets, two snaps, harness and screw-top receptacle. Makes butter in one to five minutes of sweet or sour cream, small or large quantity. Produces more and firmer butter than any other churn. A child can operate it. Sent prepaid for $2.00 anywhere in the United States. Twentieth Century Churn Company, Century Building, St. Louis, Mo.

OHIO MOST EXPENSIVE

$19,604,749 Expended Keeping Ships Afloat Last Year.

Washington, Dec. 7

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Man is now learning that his own thought power is a force, the intensity and utility of which has been almost undreamed of.

THURSDAY.

Be enthusiastic; throw your energies into whatever you have to do. The glory is in rising to fresh heights.

FRIDAY.

Those cheerful people, philosophers, ever ready to see the bright side of life, are young forever.

SATURDAY.

Special providences envelop us, only they are not special. Prayer is a means of communication as natural and as simple as speech.

SUNDAY.

The term higher self denotes revelation of God to the finite soul. Never withdraw from the ideal; realization follows.

MONDAY.

The longer we endeavor so to fix our mind on the bright side of life, the more power will we have. It is of the greatest possible benefit for us to realize the existence of our wonderful powers.

TUESDAY.

Persistent purpose is a seed in the mind—it will grow—there is a wonderful law evolved in it.

Oberons and Pucks Are Working Today

Emily S. Bouton.

In Midsummer Night's Dream, Oberon, the king of the fairies, commands Puck to bring to him a certain flower possessing magical qualities, which he desires to use. The service demanded was one of importance; the speed required was like to that of the swift-winged thought, but Puck was ready and undismayed.

"I'll put a girdle round about the earth
In forty minutes."

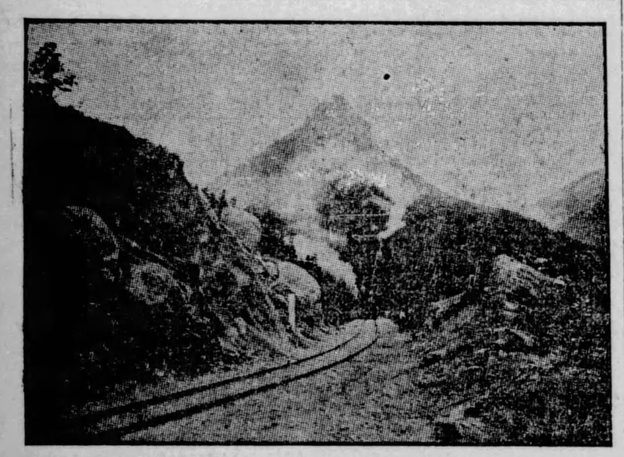
was his response, and away he went upon his mission with full confidence in his ability to perform what he was so suddenly called upon to do.

Sometimes it appears as if Shakespeare had a prevision about the wonderful things which man was to accomplish in the future through his growing faith in his own powers. Looking backward over the last half of the nineteenth century, and it almost seems as if we were living in a veritable world of enchantment, ruled over by an Oberon with a swiftly moving Puck to do his bidding.

The thought of what has been accomplished and of that which is contemplated with respect to the eventual triumph of progressive movements that have truth builded into their foundation. By truth I mean whatever is in accordance with law upon every plane of life. It is true that law is not always understood, and that those who are working in harmony with it because of this lack of understanding, are often called visionary until they spell aright the word success. Then the world is ready to accept them and their work.

It is sometimes doubted whether the next half century can be so full of achievement, as has been the past. I can see no reason why any dead level should set in at this point in man's evolutionary history. "All that man has dreamed or imagined of things to be," writes Judge Floyd B. Wilson, the well known author, "will be wrought out by someone in a day to come. Thought cannot conceive of anything that may not be brought to expression. He who first uttered it may be only the suggester, but the doer will appear."

These are strong words, but thinkers in the near future as being not only possible of achievement but probable, has been intensified by reading one of the season's books, noticed elsewhere, in which is described the great engineering feats in the way of mountain railroads in Colorado.



ST. PETER'S DOME ON THE CRIPPLE CREEK SHORT LINE.
Copyright. Little, Brown & Co. —From Land of Enchantment.

One of the most remarkable is the ascent of St. Peter's Dome, a huge mass of granite rising almost perpendicularly from the valley below. "As the train glides along, and glory succeeds to glory, vista to vista, and canon to canon in ever changing but constant charm, the dizzy height is climbed apparently with so much ease that the traveler, absorbed in the entrancing surroundings, reaches the top before he is aware of it. It seems impossible that the track seen on the opposite side of the canon, hundreds of feet below, should be the path the train is to follow; but a few turns, almost imperceptible, so smooth is the roadbed, and one looks down on the place just passed with equal wonder, and asks if that can be the track by which he has come."

Thus is presented a splendid picture of the power that man possesses with which to overcome the mighty obstacles that nature has placed in his pathway. Neither doubt nor fear has place in such marvelous accomplishment. The conception formed, the difficulties to be conquered, realized and provided for through inventive genius and skill, with unflagging perseverance and indomitable energy and courage—this is the story of this and other great works in the world that hold one breathless with awe of what they presage for the future.

Another engineering work which challenges wonder and admiration is that by which water is supplied to the immense stretches of land in Colorado and farther west that were lying useless because the mountain streams have cut their beds so low that nature unaided could not utilize them for their irrigation. We learned through the Irrigation Congress that by means of giant dams and great sluiceways, 244,000 acres have already been reclaimed, and soon there will be 400,000 acres made alive through human ingenuity and mental force. Prof. Larkin, in a recent article said that the irrigation system of the state of Idaho alone will soon surpass the wonder of that of Babylonia, Assyria, Egypt and Peru.

This in our own country. Across the seas man makes a similar record. In the just published book, Through the Gates of the Netherlands, is told the story of the great dykes and artificial dunes by which Holland wrested from the sea hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile lands. It is true that, as the author says, "there is but one watchword for this land: Extreme vigilance. This watchword entails such foresight, such exercise of engineering powers, such espionage, such labor in repairing and strengthening the sea defenses, the sea and river gates, that only those who have been privileged to see something of these works * * * can realize something of this word's significance."

So one might go on indefinitely in the enumeration of these instances where nature has been conquered by the energy, perseverance and inventive genius of man. And during the last half century they have multiplied with a singular rapidity, corresponding to the swift march of events that is bringing to humanity more startling changes, physically, mentally and spiritually, than have been recorded in any other historical era.

These things which show the mighty power of concentrated thought and effort ought to sweep away all pessimism and will accept their possible truth. Wireless telegraphy, telepathy and many other things brought out of the realm of the mystical into scientific recognition, have made men more conservative about crying "fraud" about what they do not understand. They are gaining more and more confidence in the possibilities of the mental and spiritual development of the race.

With this awakened faith in the power of collective and united effort, with this growing belief in the accomplishment of concentrated thought and purpose of the many, it will be strange if there does not come a consciousness of individual force and ability to overcome obstacles and to shape the life to any defined ideal, either material or spiritual. That this conviction is deepening is evident from the increasing numbers of those who affirm that good is stronger than so-called evil, and that to cast out fear is the first step toward a happy and successful living and doing.

More than we think, upon this depends the development of our latent powers and possibilities. We may not linger in the valley of discouragement because today things have not come our way. Ella Wheeler Wilcox expresses the true philosophy in these lines:

Upon the wreckage of thy yesterday
Design thy structure of tomorrow. Lay
Strong cornerstones of purpose, and prepare,
Great blocks of wisdom cut from past despair.
Shape mighty pillars of resolve, to set
Deep in the tear wet mortar of regret.
Work on with patience. Though thy toil be slow,
Yet day by day the edifice shall grow.
Believe in God—in thine own self believe,
All that thou hast desired thou shalt achieve.

The Cozy Corner

A HOME MISSION FIELD.

The Gospel teach. But, oh, teach too,
Good Noah Webster's rules
That sep-a-rate spells with an "a"—
We've heard it once in school—
A single-l-in Philippines;
Nor let all effort cease
Till rich, and poor, and old, and young,
Fail to fall down on "niece!"

Dear Cozy Corner Friends: I was reading a poem from which the above verse was taken, in which an appeal was made to recall the missionaries from various foreign fields, to do some good work among the careless and untaught people at home, and I began to see that there were many words in common use that I often misspelled, and thought up a game for our Thanksgiving evening party in which we would see where we were lacking in this particular.

I had one of the invited guests make a list of some—not very unusual words—and after dinner we had a spelling match and were all surprised to learn how ignorant we were. Nearly every one missed "separately" and "Cincinnati," and the greatest number of words we failed in, were small words in every day use. Try it sometime, friends, and see if you come out any beter than we did.

The most astonishing mistake we made was in spelling the name of our editor; we have seen her name at the head of the Household page for years, and yet when it came to spelling it there were a number in the party who had not noticed how it was spelled, and we had it many ways—even to "Button." It was great fun, but I think we all resolved in our hearts that we would take more notice after this when we were reading, as to how the words were spelled.—Mary Ann Francis.

Along this same line—of taking notice of everyday things—the editor of the Household heard a conversation recently between several persons as to whether the floor of the dining room where all had been taking their meals for some time, was painted or covered with linoleum. These people had sat in that room three times a day for many months, and not one of them could tell what was on the floor—paint or other covering.

This led to a number of other questions, and one woman asked if sheep had wool on their legs below the knee. Some said yes and others no, but although they all had seen sheep both live and dead, not one could state positively in regard to the wool on the legs.

Cultivation of the habit of observation should not be neglected in the children, and then they will continue it throughout their lives and will find it useful always.

No "Nameless" contributions are used in this department; the writer's name and address must accompany all matter sent for publication.

"E. V. C.," Indiana: It depends very much upon the poems, whether it would pay to have them published. As a general thing, it does not prove to be of any profit, and is, in a majority of instances, a dead loss to the publisher, as the market is overrun with such books, which, while they may be very good in themselves, are not in great demand. It would be more satisfactory to you, perhaps, if you would arrange your collection and submit the proposition to some publisher. Meantime, we thank you for your favor to The Blade and shall be glad to hear from you at any time.—(Ed.)

ADVICE FOR THE WIDOW.

I see that much sympathy is expressed for the widow who wrote to The Blade for advice, but as we do not know anything about the conditions in her own home, nor what she is able to do, we cannot give her very much assistance. I must say, though, that it does not seem to me to be wise for her to sell her farm and go to a city; it would be a very poor place for any woman to go unless she had friends to help her. Expenses would be greater, and in her ignorance of city ways, she would make many mistakes. I have lived in the country and in both large and small cities, and know there are always more folks who want work than there is work for them to do.

If she has ever so small a house of her own and a farm, she would better hold on to them, for if she sells them she may use all the money before she can get work, and then she will be out on the street. My advice would be if she wishes to try her luck in the city, that she rent her farm while she tries the experiment, and if she fails, she will have some place to go back to. The rent she would get from the farm would pay her rent in the city, though I have known some good farms rent for less than she would have to pay for a poor house in the city.

About that married woman who does not know how to go to work to clean house. I think she is more to be pitied than laughed at. It is the fault of her parents that she was not taught to work and her own fault that she married when she knew how ignorant she was. I think it a sin for parents to neglect that part of their children's education, but at the same time, a girl who is old enough to be married should not lay all the blame on her mother, because she may learn what she ought to know if she wants to. And the man who will marry a girl when he is aware that she does not know how to do her share in making a home, deserves all he gets. If he is a poor man, especially, and has to keep a hired girl to do the work his wife does not know how to do he would better marry the hired girl, and so have no one to keep. "Oregon Bach," who writes in the M. G. R., knows what is right, and if others would use the same good sense he does, there would be more happy homes.—"Old Subscriber."

AUNT BETSY ON PUMPKIN PIES

"Oh, yes, you can stew the pumpkin, strain it, and have your pies baked, with half a dozen eggs to a pint of pumpkin, in half a day if you work right smart; or you can go to the corner grocery and buy a can of prepared pumpkin and have the pies ready in even a shorter time. But they will not be the satisfying, sweet, brown, firm pies that we used to have when I was a girl. They will have no taste of the pumpkin—and there is nothing so good as that—but they will taste like a custard pie with some new kind of flavoring and not much else.

"To make the pies I call pumpkin pies, you want to get a good-sized, dark yellowish-brown pumpkin—'cow punkins'—they disdainfully call them sometimes, but they are much better than the little, faded out sweet ones for sale at the groceries.

"Then you want to cut it in rounds about to inches thick, peel these and cut them in squares and you have pieces just the convenient size for cooking. Put these on in a deep, iron pot large enough to hold them all, though you may find that you cannot put a cover over them at first, but the pieces wil shrink before they are even soft.

"I have heard folks say that an iron kettle was not fit for cooking pumpkin in, and that you must use an earthen one, but law me! I used one all the time I kept house and my mother used it before I did—(it was a part of my 'setting out')—and we never had any bad effects from it. It had a round bottom—just like a bowl—and was as smooth as glass. You put your kettle with the pumpkin in it, on the back of your stove with the least bit of water to prevent it from burning until the fruit is heated—then you will have moisture enough.

As you go round doing your work give it a stir every once in a while until it begins to be soft. Then is the time you must watch it closely or it will burn. Now let it stew just as gently as you can all the afternoon, stirring it real often, to be sure it don't burn. It will become thick, and a dark brown color and will taste—well, it tastes good. We used to have some of it served as a sauce the first meal after it was cooked, but I don't suppose anyone now would care for it.

When it was dry and brown, the pumpkin was taken from the kettle—for it is not well to let anything stand over night in iron vessels—and the first thing in the morning it was rubbed through the colander, coming out smooth and free from every bit of stringy or hard substances. Then it was mixed with sugar, milk, eggs—never more than two eggs to a pint of milk used, lest it taste more of eggs and less of pumpkin—a little ginger, and once in a while a little spice, though generally the ginger was sufficient. Then the crust was made, good and rich, but not a bit greasy—just tender, you know—and placed in the deepest pie plates we had. My mother was a New England woman and had no use for a tin pie dish; she used the earthen ones that take longer to heat through and do not burn the bottom crust. Around the top edge of these pies was a small roll of the crust, placed there so the pie would not sweli over the top of the crust. This roll for pumpkin pies and the "keyed" edge for mince, were never omitted. The pies were baked slowly and for a long time, and were no more like a modern, eating-house pumpkin pie, either in appearance or taste, than black is like white.

We always had at least a dozen of these for Thanksgiving, because they were so handy and good when any of the children, or others, wanted a lunch, and none were ever left over.

Hints for the Home-Makers

To re-curl ostrich feathers: Start a quick fire of kindlings and when the wood is all ablaze, throw one or two spoonfuls of salt on it, and as soon as the blaze is out hold the feather in the smoke, turning it constantly to prevent burning. If a feather gets wet in a rainstorm, shake the water from it as soon as possible and hold over the smoke.

Bed spreads and bolster covers are very fashionable made of coarse linen stencilled with some pretty design. For children's beds, a border of children or flowers, or any preferred design either in one or more colors are used. Often these are simply outlined instead of solid work, and the outlines traced with washable silk or cotton.

For other beds, the baskets of flowers and other designs that were used for the old-fashioned "pieced" quilts are usel in the same way. The linen used for these is 72 inches wide and one length, with ample allowance for hems and shrinkage, makes the spread; two lengths will make spread and pillow covers, and the material is 75 cents a yard. For children's beds, a good, firm, cotton sheeting, either bleached or unbleached, will answer just as well as the linen.

If you do not like the work that seems to be laid out for you in life, and can see no way of doing anything different, do not waste your time in endeavoring to find a way out of it; put your mind and strength on trying to like it, or, at least, in trying to make it the very best you can and even if you do not overcome its distastefulness—which you will be likely to do—you will find it is not so bad, and many times a door will be opened for you when you have ceased fretting because you could not find it. More energy is wasted in the endeavor to slight work, than would be required to make it a success.

"To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

In houses heated by hot air, it is economy to cover the registers in the floor with a fine meshed wire, which will prevent small articles from dropping through the register and down into the furnace.

In running ribbon through beading, do not remove the needle until you reach the other end from where you started. If the ribbon is started right, it will not turn when this plan is followed.

"Lettuce for producing sleep, onions and celery for nerves, cauliflower to help the stomach tissues, peas to help build up the strength, corn for a laxative and purifier, fruit to give an appetite.

Never forget that what may now sound very "cute" or "funny" when the little child says it, will be impudent and disrespectful when the child is older, and it will be difficult to correct a habit once encouraged in a child.

In feeding an invalid milk, which is distasteful to some, try pouring it over a dish of freshly popped corn; let it stand for fifteen or twenty minutes, then strain and give to the patient to drink. It will not be refused and will have an adidtional goodness received from the corn.

When the buttonholes on a neckband of a shirt wear out, it is easier to stitch a piece of tape over the worn place and make a new buttonhole than to put on an entire new neckband, and the new work will last longer than the old band.

Why not have the children follow the example of the grown-ups and hold a rummage sale of cast-aside toys? Let the children bring all the books and toys they do not care for, and have a meeting, when with needle, thread and paste pot the old and worn things can be prepared so they will be in condition to be used again, and can be donated to Mission Sunday school Christmas boxes if not disposed of in any other way. Very often an exchange of these things can be arranged for children in different localities and families, after everything has been freshened up.

In cleaning woolen skirts at home, the work will be much easier and more thoroughly done if the skirt is slipped over the ironing board and turned on it as each portion is cleaned. The ironing board is also a great convenience in hanging a skirt. Place a finished skirt on the board over the unfinished one.

Pin the waist bands together and smooth the two skirts down; then mark the bottom of the unfinished skirt for the length, by the finished garment, and you will have no difficulty in having it hang well when the bottom edge is turned up by these markings.

To amuse the baby, make a bag of strong material and half fill it with beans, sewing it together so securely that they cannot get out. The movement of the beans will amuse the child for a long time.

In making quilts and comforters it is said if the batting is thoroughly heated before it is used, it will retain its fluffiness for a much longer time.

RECIPES OLD AND NEW.

Pond Lily Puffs.

Mix two whole eggs with flour enough to make a very stiff dough; roll out very thin and cut with two cookie cutters, one a little smaller than the other, and both in the shape of a five-pointed star. Lay a small star on a large one, and drop in boiling fat, holding the two together until they begin to fry. The points will curl up so the whole will resemble a lily. Serve with a cube of jelly in the center. With a little mound of grated cheese in the center, they are nice to serve with a salad course, or filled with white sauce and the grated yolk of a hard boiled egg in the center, it makes a nice salad course in itself. Serve with a fringe of parsley or finely shredded cabbage around it.

Poland Cake.

Sift two cupfuls of flour with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat four eggs separately, add two cupfuls of strong, clear coffee and one and a half cupfuls of brown sugar. Mix this thoroughly, stir in the flour, add a teaspoonful of vanilla and bake in a moderate oven.

A good way to thicken gravies for pot roast, or oven roasts, is to place a slice or two of brown or rye bread in with the meat and by the time the meat is done, the bread will be assimilated so the gravy will be smooth and the bread gives a better flavor to the gravy than a plain flour thickening will.

In making potato salad one housekeeper uses a little strong mint tea in the mixing; she says it gives a delightful flavor, which her family prefer to the usual onion flavor.

This mint tea stirred in hash just before it is served is also recommended.

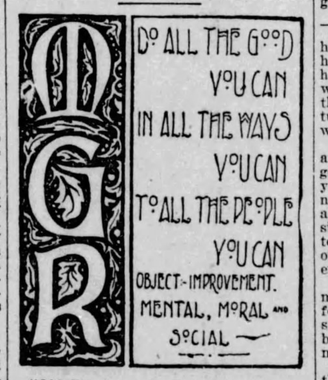
To Use Dry Pieces of Bread.

Cut in small pieces and cover with boiling water. When soft, squeeze all superfluous water from the bread, season with salt, pepper, sage and bits of butter as for dressing for a turkey. Place in a shallow pan and lay over the top slices of fresh pork steak. Bake in the oven until the meat is well done. When brown on one side turn the steak and let it brown on the other.

If bacon is liked, it may be used in place of the fresh pork.

Beefsteak Pie.

Cut one pound of round steak into small pieces, roll them in flour and fry until brown in a little butter or lard. Chop half of a small onion fine and add to this, cover with water, season with salt and pepper and let it stew slowly until the meat is tender. Make a rich biscuit dough, place the meat and the gravy into a quart bowl or a baking dish that will hold it easily, thickening the gravy if it is not already thick enough from the flour. Cover the meat with the prepared crust and bake until the crust is brown. Baked in this way there is no danger of soaked or underdone bottom crust, and the pie is delicious.



"Old Dominion Girl" makes a suggestion and asks Miss Prudence to help her in what is a very good work, but it has been tried time and again in The Blade with no effect, and it will be utterly useless to attempt to revive the subject now. Such things depend upon the demand of the people and as long as the demand exists it will be supplied. All we can do is to show our disapproval by our actions and by talking the matter as much as we can to those we think are doing wrong.

While stories and experieences are very interesting, the more thoughtful of the M. G. R.'s like occasionally something that is deeper and better adapted to their improvement; these will welcome the following sent by "Bro. Jonathan:"

Some time ago I read a book on the preservation of character, and in it I found so many excellent things that I am moved to give you some extracts which I feel sure will be worthy of your attention.

The author of this book claims that when a man reaches the point when the preservation of his character is the chief concern of his life, he becomes not only a harmless man, but one upon whom the world can place little reliance for carrying on its work. He is a mere ornament of society; he is president and chairman of conventions, benevolent institutions and associations; he becomes one of the institutions of his community, like the city hall or an old church—something we always knew where to find.

He will not actively participate in the stirring questions of the times lest he may receive a fatal jostle. Consequently, when we need someone in an emergency which demands risk and self-sacrifice, we go to men who are not uncomfortably conscious of their character.

These people, the author goes on to say, are victims of a mistake; they have but one object in life—their character—that they may have a good reputation thereby, whereas a good reputation is based upon a life devoted to unselfish purposes. There is no man who really deserves a good reputation who does not make its acquisition subordinate, and the mere pursuit of a reputation is selfish. We are told of the lilies of the field, they "toil not, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." It is beyond their power to grow, without the proper conditions of heat, light and moisture, but with these the lily unfolds in all its beauty, a joy to all beholders. If a man makes it the chief object of his life to achieve character and reputation he will fail most lamentably, for he is trying to grow without fulfilling the proper conditions of growth—viz.: "To do as nearly right as possible, according to the dictates of judgment and conscience." When these are fulfilled we will find our road laid out plainly before us, and the above answer is the guidepost which points straight to the goal. There are hard places in the road—and one of the hardest is when we meet enemies, and he who will not hedge, or travel in byways when he meets them, must have the true metal in him, as they have turned many from the right way and worked their everlasting ruin.

Here is a paragraph which will prove an inspiration to all who would win the goal? "Let me tell you that if you do right, your character will take care of itself, no less than your reputation. Serve God and your generation will leave the consideration of your character behind; seek to be consistent with the highest ideas of life you have, and God and your generation will take care of you."

"Do not become disheartened if you make enemies, for to really be a power for good in the world, you must, necessarily make them, as there will always be those who oppose any good movement."

After we have won our character through these means, we must preserve it and next week I will endeavor to tell you how this is to be done.—William Bawden.

Dear friends, of the M. G. R., it is very late to express my pleasure in the "surprise party" we gave Miss Prudence, but I could not come sooner, and I must say that I did enjoy it. I also have enjoyed the "experience" letters.

"Kitty," I think you were successful in filling the M. G. R. motto and in proving yourself a good "maid." "Miss Hazy" did you go from the "Cabbage Patch?" If so it is no wonder you had such a dreadful time, but still it cannot be called a failure, in every way.

"Dew o'June" are you as loving-hearted as was the dusky maiden in the Pathfinder? I'm afraid I haven't as much sweet melody in my heart as my name would signify. I do not think a Sunday outing is sinful; it might be made so, of course, if we neglected our Sunday duties for mere pleasure, but it is a pleasant and restful change from one's everyday life, and is so helpful.

We have a "Bessie Belle" at our house now, making our lives sweeter and brighter. Aren't they the most wonderful little things that ever you heard of? —"Annie Laurie."

Physical Training in Japan

Japan is about to adopt American methods of physical training for her school children and college youth. At no distant day the government will establish a system of public playgrounds, athletic fields, gymnasiums and baths, modeled largely, if not exclusively, upon our institutions, which at this moment are being studied by a Japanese student-commissioner. That Japan should again look to us for inspiration is gratifying—we furnished her school system of physical training—but the point of significance is that our newest contribution is to be incorporated into and made the physical basis of what unquestionably is the vastest, best organized and therefore most effective scheme of self-improvement any nation has ever yet attempted. Making over a whole people to order—this is what Japan has set about doing!

Active in this work is Miss Akuri Inokuchi, who, after graduating from the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, returned home to become professor of physical training in the Women's Higher Normal School of Tokyo. Her classes attracted official attention and she was permitted to instruct thousands of teachers in the department summer school at Tokyo. Last year a committee of the imperial board of education reported unanimously in favor of introducing the system into the schools. Its early adoption, therefore, virtually is assured.—The World Today for December.

MISS AKURI INOKUCHI.

ONLY WOMAN MINT-GROWER

Miss Mary Clark, an orphan, is the only woman in the world to make a success in growing peppermint for the market, a business heretofore controlled exclusively by men. She has improved upon the methods employed by the veteran mint-growers in several instances, and her eighty-acre farm is one of the best mint-producers in the world. The mint crop is grown exclusively in the United States, in southern Michigan, northern Indiana and in a single county in New York. With most growers the harvest comes in September, but having ascertained that with a falling mercury the mint principle starts for the roots of the plant, Miss Clark harvests her mint in time to catch all the menthol there is in it, selecting the hottest spell of weather she can pick out. The result is that she produces a higher grade of crop and more of it to the acre than her neighbors. Miss Clark has herself cut and raked twenty acres of hay and milked ten cows night and morning, besides looking after her chickens and horses. She lives with her widowed mother, there being no men on the farm except in the summer, when she employs help to take care of the peppermint. — Niles Correspondence Indianapolis Star.

HIGHER LIVING.

How fair you are, my mother!
Ah, though 'tis many a year
Since you were here,
Still do I see your beauteous face,
And with the glow
Of long ago.
So gentle, too, my mother!
Just as of old, upon my brow,
Like benedictions
Falleth your dear hand's touch;
And still, as then,
A voice that glads me over-much
Cometh again,
My fair and gentle mother!
—Eugene Field.

THE CHRISTMAS CUPID

It's comin' Christmas-time again,
The soft, warm-hearted season when
We sort o' love our fellow men,
Likewise our fellow women.
But there's no other time o' year
To lone unmated men so drear.

I want some one to call "My dear!"
My heart with love a-brimmin'!

The poet tells us it's in May
A young man lets his fancy stray
To thoughts of love; but I must say
That I've no time for larkin'
With lots of hard farm work to do;
But when with summer's rush I'm through,
And winter's here, there's time to woo.
And then I'm in for sparkin'!

So every year 'bout Christmas-time,
With all my thoughts in soothin' rhyme,
Is when I'm sure to find that I'm
With love most deeply smitten.
Then I go courtin' Marthy and
I try to make her understand
I just can't live without her hand,
But all I get's the mitten.

Last year her folks invited me
To her house to a Christmas tree
And—wa'n't it sad—I didn't see
The mistletoe above her.
And so the kiss I've tried to get
For fourteen years is waitin' yet,
Still I have got my heart plumb set
On her, for, oh, I love her!

It may be this year she'll consent
To heap my heart with glad content;
If so, I'll bless the years I've spent
In makin' the endeavor:
For when she's mine my life will be
A never-fadin' Christmas tree
All mistletoed, and her and me
Beneath its boughs forever!
—Nixon Waterman in The New England Magazine.

Christmas for the Older Ones

A few days before Christmas Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Bissell, old-time friends, met in the rest room of a great department store.

"Busy with shopping 'appropriate to the season,' I suppose?" asked Mrs. Rogers with a humorous smile.

"Yes, I am acting as agent for the children. They want to remember their grandmother as usual, and this year it is to be something 'brand new' from everybody."

"Do you all give presents to your mother?"

"Indeed we do. That is always part of the program."

"Do you know, Mrs. Bissell, that matter has puzzled me a little. My father and mother think that giving presents is carried rather too far nowadays, yet lately I imagine they feel it if they are not remembered. I hardly know what to do."

"I didn't always know what to do, either. After the children came it naturally seemed to me as if mother would feel as I did—glad that the children had gifts and a happy time, whether she had anything or not. One year I noticed that she looked and seemed sad all day; it just came into my mind that she was feeling lonely and left out. I resolved that she should have no reason to feel that way again. The next year I gave her a niece present and made the day just as bright for her as I could. Now grandma has a part in everything that is Christmasy. We have a custom of trying to see who can say 'Merry Christmas!' first in the morning. Just as soon as the children hear her stirring, they begin to shout at her through the keyhole, and she shouts back, too. When she comes to breakfast she finds on her plate or chair a package from every member of the family. We don't let our gifts suggest age—mufflers and bed slippers. We always give dainty things. I have here a handsome photo frame, a gay work-bag, a novel, also a whole stack of souvenir postals, with stamps, for grandma to send away, according to the latest fashion. She is expected to be surprised and pleased with her presents, and she has to spend most of the day admiring others' presents and hearing the history of everyone's efforts. At dinner time she is escorted to the table with a great flourish."

"I believe that just solves the problem for me!" exclaimed Mrs. Rogers. "Father and mother shall have the same kind of a day as the others do. I'll buy some little tokens and get the youngsters into the spirit of giving them. It will be a good thing for the children, too."

Just at this point Mrs. Andrews, a friend of the two ladies, joined them.

"We were talking about Christmas for the old people—grandpa and grandma especially, you know," explained Mrs. Bissell. "What do you think about it?"

"My children haven't any grandparents, you remember, but we try to keep other old people in mind. Just as early as we can get them off on Christmas morning, the children start on a tour of the neighborhood to say 'Merry Christmas!' to every old person they know, rich or poor, good or not so good. They have the privilege of carrying gifts to the most appealing cases. They often offer to serve as Santa Clauses in miniature for those who have gifts to send to nearby friends. They sometimes invite a large number of their elderly friends to the Sunday school Christmas exercises; sometimes we invite a few in to dinner with us. For my part, I like to help those on the sunset slope of life to forget that they are old, or that anyone can think them so. It's one of the sad things about the day for us that we haven't any 'truly own' grandpa or grandma to love and make happy." Mrs. Andrews said.

"I am sure we are achieving our 'best' at least, when we 'mother' our parents and elders as well as our children on this day so rich in memories both sad and sweet," added Mrs. Bissell, as the three ladies rose to go.—Jeannette Nichols Phillips in The Mother's Magazine.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR OCT.

New Work .... Buckeye, Jr.
Solutions..... W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a distinguished American author, born at Salem, Mass., in 1804. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1825, and began his literary career in 1832 by publishing an anonymous romance. In 1843 he removed to Concord, and resided for some time in an old parsonage, from the windows of which its inmates looked, it is said, upon the first battle of the revolution (April 19, 1775). Between 1846 and 1859 he produced a number of books, all of great merit, one in 1850, described as a "fascinating story of early New England life," is especially well known, and raised its author to the first rank of American writers of fiction. In 1853 he was appointed United States consul to Liverpool, which office he held for four years. He died in 1864.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

How large a square stick may be hewn from a round one 20 inches in diameter?

J. H. RIL.

3.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Vlle edirse si stirf ikel a sdripe's drthae, utb ni teh den ti si elki a pecrarot."

BUCKEYE SCHOOLMA'AM.

4.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—Beyond, or excess.
2.—Courage.
3.—Well skilled.
4.—To extend.
5.—A kind of fertilizer.
6.—To affirm.

Primals, a noted American lawyer finals, a lawyer who became vice president of the United States.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

Who knows something to tell about "Gretna Green?"

ALICE BAKER.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself than be crowded on a velvet cushion. I would rather ride on earth in an ox-cart, with free circulation, than go to heaven in the fancy car of an excursion and breathe malaria all the way."

GAY.

Answers to Thanksgiving Day Puzzles.

1.—Guests: Pauline, Buckeye Jr., R. Davis, Lewis J. Baird, George Vore, A. R. Alo, George W. Haselton, Elfa, A. Noldboy, E. Sugden, Burrell Morgan, Lewis Anderson, (Mrs.) Mary Wilcox, (Mrs.) Helen Larned.

2.—"Others present": Mill-ton, Hawkeye, Perry Cross, Newt, Glen Ivy, Joshua, Gay, H. J., "Winslow."

3.—Words forming double acrostic: Wine, prig, ever. Primals, W. P. E.; finals, E. G. R.

4.—Matthew Mattock propounded the arithmetical problem and says he walked 428.47 rds. to visit his three friends and return home again.

5.—"He giveth His beloved sleep."

6.—
"Here's to you as good as you are,
And here's to me as bad as I am;
But as good as you are and as bad as I am,
I'm as good as you are, as bad as I am."

Chat.

Pauline had a bashful time of it this morning, being the only lady present when roll was called. The boys were W. P. E., Joshua, W. L. Mower and A. Noldboy.

W. P. E., visitors are all right, of course; but problems are "more account" with the Schoolmistress.

Joshua sends "greetings to all."

W. L. Mower, send in your problem, by all means, and do not forget to send the solution with it.

A. Noldboy, your "best bow" is accepted with thanks. The Mistress has an idea you used to go to "spellin' school" along in the late '40's," and have not quite forgotten the "tricks and manners" of that time.

Hope you are working on those Christmas puzzles. Remember a prize goes to the sender of the best complete list made with reference to the holiday.

Prizes will be given as usual to the one holding the bannership for most work sent in during the year, and for the greatest number of solutions sent since January 1.

"Perfect attendance" prizes will be given those who have not missed one lesson during the year. And a personal souvenir from the Schoolmistress will be given every pupil trying for the Christmas prize.

All puzzles that are suitable will be published after the prize list is given.

SHAW'S ANNUAL REPORT

Heavy Tax on Credit Currency His Remedy.

Washington, December 5.—Secretary Shaw's annual report to congress, issued today, shows a much better fiscal condition than last year's report did. The deficit of last year has not only been wiped out, but a surplus of $25,000,000 has been accumulated, although this year's expenditures exceeded last years by something over $16,000,000. This showing was rendered possible by an increase in receipts all along the line, but more especially in customs receipts, which showed a $38,000,000 gain. Very few items showed a decrease, the total decrease amounting only to a little over $7,000,000, while the gross gain was $72,000,000. Next to customs, the postal revenues showed the greatest amount of increase, with excise or internal revenue a close third. And of the seven million of gross decrease there is included an item of receipts from the Louisana Purchase Exposition, which of course hardly counts though it makes up more than half of the total.

In expenditures, the largest item of increase was the Panama canal, which spent $19,000,000 last year as against $4,000,000 the year before. The postal service made an excellent showing, cutting its deficit by something over two millions. Expenditures on the army decreased between four and five millions, while those on the navy decreased something over seven millions.

For the year 1907, the estimated receipts are from customs, $316,000,000; from internal revenue, $263,000,000; from miscellaneous sources, $53,000,000; and from postal revenue, $181,573,264; a total of $813,573,264. The expenditures for the same period are estimated at $755,573,264, leaving an estimated surplus of $58,000,000. And for 1908 the estimated expenditures reach the sum of $818,000,000.

By far the most interesting portion of the report comes, however, in the recommendations for securing elasticity of the currency. After reciting the evils and drawbacks of our present system and the methods of relief which have been employed by the treasury department during the past year, the secretary says:

"Various methods have been suggested by which this well-recognized defect in our monetary system may be corrected. Committees composed of prominent financiers have met, deliberated, devised and made reports. Financial writers, doctrinaires, practical business men and impractical theorists have discussed the question with much learning and occasionally in much ignorance. This is all very welcome. Frequently the most impracticable and unthinkable plan will suggest something wise or help to eliminate what is unwise.

"Unfortunately, but naturally, even the reports of committees appointed because of their recognized experience and intelligence are quite divergent. On one thing only is there wellnigh universal agreement—all recognize the necessity of a currency system that will contract when money is redundant as promptly as it will expand when money is scarce. Inflation is not the remedy. A currency that will not as promptly contract as it will expand would be harmful.

"Most of the reports of committees endorse all the essential features of the suggestions contained in recent reports of the secretary of the treasury where heavily taxed additional national bank circulation is recommended. The most important feature of this plan is the certainty of retirement when the extraordinary demand ceases. By eliminating the words 'Secured by United States bonds' from the present bank note the additional circulation need contain no distinguishing feature. The government should accept the tax as a premium for underwriting the issue, and should guarantee its prompt redemption. The people have become familiar with national bank notes and would not discredit them—and the tax collected would cover the risk many fold.

"There is nothing particularly new in this plan. Barring the government's guarantee, which, in view of recognized public sentiment against unguaranteed currency, I think it wise to provide in any and all currency, it is the application of the German plan as far as possible to our present system. In Germany the rate on uncovered currency is 5 per cent, and the current interest rates are lower there than in the United States. It is questionable whether any lower rate of tax in this country would insure prompt retirement.

"Much can be said in favor of credit currency for permanent maintenance. If a new currency system were being devised, unquestionably this plan would be included, and it might possibly take the place of our present bond-secured circulation. Those who favor it propose its incorporation into, rather than the substitution for, our present system. Whether it will work as freely and as automatically in conjunction with other bank note circulation as when the entire issue of bank notes is based on credits can be determined only by trial."

Here the secretary pauses to cite instances of banks juggling their circulation to depress the price of bonds, in answer to the plan for greater elasticity, which proposes the removal of the restrictions on retirement of bank notes. He then discusses at some length the proposal for a central bank, modeled on those of Europe, in the course of which he says:

"Such a bank would of necessity be governed by a board, the members of which would be responsible to no administration, to no political party, and each could shift the responsibility from himself to the board. As an aggregation of doubtful it such an institution could be managed less selfishly and more in the interest of the people generally than the treasury department has been conducted, even under the most unfortunate management to which it has been subjected. Possibly a central bank could be kept forever free from operations having for their end larger dividends, but there is little justification for such hope."

The secretary then makes a plea for larger discretion in the following words: "If the secretary of the treasury were given $100,000,000 to be deposited with the banks or withdrawn as he might deem expedient, and if, in addition, he were clothed with authority over the reserves of the several banks, with power to contract the national bank circulation at pleasure, in my judgment no panic as distinguished from industrial stagnation could threaten either the United States or Europe that he could not avert."

Recommendations made in former years are repeated at the close of the report, among them "legislation which will secure a merchant marine."

PUTS IT UP TO BANKS

Shaw Calls Scarcity of Small Bills Their Fault.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The secretary of the treasury today issued the following open letter to all banking institutions of the United States:

"A very marked scarcity of small bills is noticeable everywhere, and the treasury is powerless to relieve. In the absence of legislation allowing national banks to issue a larger proportion of their circulation in denomination of five dollars, the banks themselves must be relied upon to alleviate the strain as far as possible. There are in circulation nearly fifteen million dollars in silver certificates of the denomination of ten dollars. Many of these are doubtless packed away in the vaults of various banking institutions and held as reserve. Permit me respectfully to ask that each institution, state and national, search the money in its vaults and send these ten-dollar silver certificates to the treasury. They will be promptly converted into ones and twos to the very great relief of the country. It is the only remedy. Let no bank complain of conditions until it has literally searched its own vaults and contributed as far as possible to the relief of the situation."

DETROITERS ARE FINED

Sugar Dealers Plead Guilty to Rebate Charged.

New York, Dec. 10.—C. Goodloe Edgar and Edwin Earle, members of the firm of Wm. Edgar & Son, sugar dealers of Detroit, today in the United States court pleaded guilty to accepting rebates on sugar shipments. They were fined $6,000 each. The fines were paid. Edgar and Earle were indicted in connection with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company and the American Sugar Refining company. The New York Central was fined $108,000 and the sugar company $18,000, after being convicted after jury trial.

NAVAL RESERVE IS PLAN

Secretary Wants Force of 20,000 Former Seamen.

Washington, Dec. 7.—An increase of 20,000 men in the nation's naval fighting force by the establishment of a naval reserve composed of able-bodied men who have served at least four years in the navy is urged by Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte in his annual report.

The construction of the following war craft is recommended by the secretary:

	Cost.
Two battleships	$20,000,000
Four destroyers	5,000,000
Four ship's motor torpedo boats	120,000
One river gunboat of Helena size	600,000
Two small gunboats	50,000
Two shallow-draught river gunboats	160,000
Two squadron colliers	1,250,000

The figures given above were submitted by the general board of the navy department and are approximate.

In addition to urging an addition to the strength of the nation by sea, Secretary Bonaparte recommends a radical change in the organization of the navy department. He declares that the work of the department should be grouped into four sections, one under the immediate supervision of the secretary, another under that of assistant secretary and the remaining two under officers of flag rank.

The enactment of the statute authorizing the secretary of the navy to dismiss midshipmen from the naval academy and regulateing the punishment and procedure in cases of hazing, he says, has had a salutary effect.

Other recommendations, suggestions and comments made in the report include the following:

That the chapel at the naval academy be improved so as to fit it to receive the body of Paul Jones.

That an executive order be issued forbidding all persons in any branch of the executive public service to in any wise patronize or frequent establishments where enlisted men of the navy have been discriminated against.

That special legislation looking to the promotion, reinstatement or other advancement of particular officers be avoided.

That congress provide for the construction of two more floating steel dry docks.

That the department be authorized to manufacture its own armor plate and also to buy it abroad, if necessary; also the purchase abroad of torpedoes, ammunition, projectiles and all articles necessary to the national defense. Manufacturers of war material are pilloried by the secretary for charging exorbitant prices.

That the old frigate "Constitution" be made seaworthy so that she may be towed from port to port to fire salutes in patriotic celebrations in seaport towns.

That a special grade be provided for two naval officers to be known as vice admirals.

DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT

Says Discharge Was the Only Remedy for Outrage.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Vigorous defense of the action of President Roosevelt in discharging a battalion of negro troops belonging to the Twenty-fifth Infantry because of the "shooting up" of the town of Brownsville, Texas, last August, is made by Secretary Taft in his annual report, just made public. The secretary points out in virile language that the only means of ridding the military service "of a band of would-be murderers of women and children and actual murderers of one man" was the discharge of the whole battalion.

Secretary Taft decries the race prejudice agitation that has followed in the wake of the discharge without honor of these soldiers and declares that the charge that they were treated in this way simply because they are negroes hardly merits notice. He further points out that "the government r ust protect itself and the community to which it is responsible from a recurrence of such offenses, not by punishing guilty and innocent alike, but by separating both the guilty and innocent from the service so as to deprive the guilty of a second opportunity for such a crime, even though this may result in inconveniences and perhaps hardship to the innocent." He insists that no obligation of comradeship should prevent the men from telling the truth, but indicates that such of the soldiers as are guiltless may be permitted to re-enlist, providing that evidence is adduced in the future that will warrant such action.

In summing up the case, Secretary Taft declares that there was a "conspiracy of silence" among many of the soldiers, who must have known something about the affair.

Here follows one of the most telling points made by Secretary Taft in defense of the position taken by the government. He says:

"Under these circumstances the question arises, Is the government helpless? Must it continue in its service a battalion many of the members of which show their willingnes to condone a crime of a capital character committed by from ten to twenty of its members, and put on a front of silence and ignorance which enables the criminals to escape just punishment? These enlisted men took the oath of allegiance to the government, and were to be used under the law to maintain its supremacy. Can the government properly therefore keep in its employ for the purpose of maintaining law and order any longer a body of men, from 5 to 10 per cent of whom can plan and commit murder, and rely upon the silence of a number of their companions to escape detection?

"It may be that in the battalion are a number of men wholly innocent, who know neither who the guilty men are, nor any circumstances which will aid in their detection, though this cannot be true of many. Because there may be innocent men in the battalion, must the government continue to use it to guard communities of men, women and children when it contains so dangerous an element impossible of detection? Certainly not. When a man enlists in the army he knows that, for the very purpose of protecting itself, the government reserve to itself the absolute right of discharge, not as punishment, but for the public safety or interest.

"The use of the word penalty in the proceedings," he continues, "is a mere misnomer and is unfortunate. The dismissal from the service of the members of this battalion under the circumstances is not a punishment, however great the hardship. There is a dismissal technically known as a dishonorable discharge, which is only imposed by sentence by a court. This is a punishment. But the members of this battalion were not dishonorably discharged. They could not have been so discharged except after a trial. They were discharged for the good of the service, as the technical phrase is, 'without honor.'

POPE'S PHYSICIAN IS DEAD

Dr. Lapponi Passed Away at Seven This Morning.

Rome, Dec. 7.—Doctor Lapponi, physician to the pope, died at 7 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for some time of cancer of the stomach, and, pneumonia setting in, he could not, in his weakened condition, withstand its ravages.

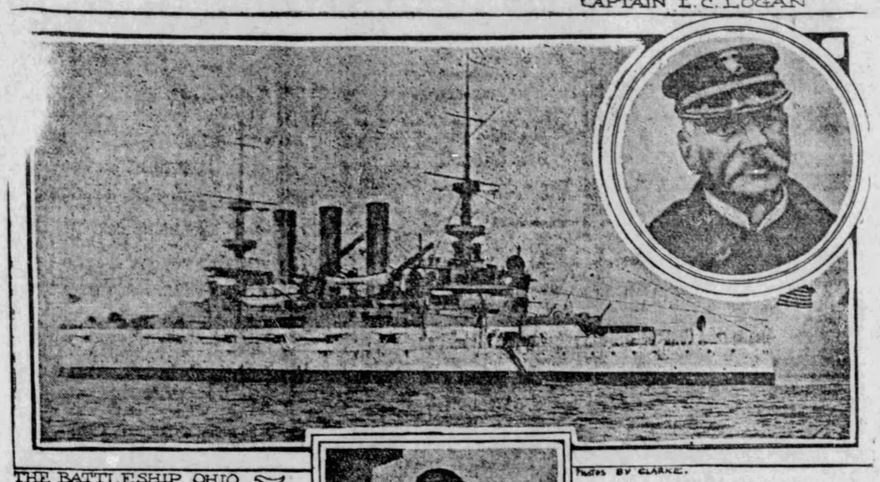
When Dr. Lapponi was sinking the pope sent him the apostolic benediction, and when the news of the death of the doctor reached the pontiff he was exceedingly grieved.

It is reported that before losing consciousness Dr. Lapponi, referring to the pope, said:

"He has a strong constitution and, having studied him carefully, I think he will live longer than Leo XIII."

The deceased physician was very popular in Rome among both clericals and anti-clericals.

New Battleship Ohio Makes Records in Long Run and Marksmanship



CAPTAIN L. C. LOGAN

THE BATTLESHIP OHIO

BLUEJACKET OF THE OHIO WHO BROKE THE WORLD'S RECORD AT BATTERY & PRACTICE

Photos BY CLARKE.

New York, Dec. 7.—Those who have been made familiar with the general appearance and distinctive characteristics of the navy ships were wondering what the Maine, flagship of the Atlantic fleet, was doing at the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville. Or was it the Missouri, she of the renowned marksmanship, and which is so much like her consort that few can tell them apart? This vessel, which excited so much curiosity and which caused so much guessing as to her identity, was neither of the two, but their Western built sister, the battleship Ohio. Small wonder that no one recognized her, for it is her first appearance here, she having been constructed by the Union Iron works, of San Francisco, and having previously been attached to the Asiatic station, and most of the time as flagship of the United States naval forces in the Far East. Her coming here now is in pursuance of a policy recently adopted by the navy department, and by which all of the battleships have been withdrawn from the Asiatic station.

This later and greater output of the firm which turned out the Oregon came in with never a bolt or rivet started, although she had had a long fought battle with one of the fiercest storms that ever bestrode the Atlantic, and came in, moreover, with no part of her machinery calling for repairs, although it seems that fifty thousand miles of steaming would have given fair excuse. That fifty thousand miles of sea, her officers say, is a steaming record for battleships, at least for any that have been but a short two years in commission.

But despite the general integrity of her fittings the fine battleship had a seaworn look as she lay at the naval anchorage. Such part of her funnels as were not white with crusted salt had been made dingy with storm blown smoke, and the six feet or more of red "boot leg" splint men which adorned that the long voyage had well nigh emptied her coal bunkers, though her steaming log showed that she still had 318 tons on board when she let go her anchor. The vessel moved up to the navy yard yesterday morning. There the large number of time expired men which she brings home were paid off under the superintendence of Paymaster H. E. Stevens, who reported as relief of Pay Inspector J. S. Jewett, deceased.

but this neither Captain Logan nor his officers would discuss.

"But there is one thing which I will have no hesitation in saying," Captain Logan said, "and that is that in my opinion our most pressing naval need in the far east just now is an officer with the rank of vice admiral.

"But we have no vice admirals," protested one of his newspaper callers.

"Make one or hire one," said the captain. "For a nation with our naval pretensions we are placed in the most undignified position on account of this very matter of rank, or, rather, lack of it. Wherever you will go out there you will find the commanding officer of our naval forces junior to the commanding officers of any other, and as a consequence all have to play second fiddle. Whether at banquet, reception, review, all the same, we are all the time at the tail-end of the procession. Every one of the leading maritime nations has vice admirals on the station, Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, all save our own."

On board the Ohio is published a monthly paper, which, in honor of the vessel's namesake state, is called the Buckeye. In one of its latest additions it paid its compliments to a contemporary, the Big Stick, published on board the armored cruiser Colorado, and had some pleasant references to some of its other shipboard contemporaries, among others the Bulldog, published on board the Oregon; the Open Door, the Star of the East, and sundry others of apt names.

The Buckeye thus modestly refers to the recent gun practice of the Ohio:

"The Ohio's six-inch guns have established a new record for the world's navies. The average hits per minute nearly doubled last year's scores of our sister ships, the Maine and Missouri. Ensign Robinson's division was an easy first, Seaman Dean and coxswain Joyce standing first and second. Their scores when published will cause sore eyes among some of our six-inch competitors.

"At the preliminary practice, Coxswain J. J. Joyce, gunpointer at No. 5 six-inch, broke the world's record. He made eight hits in ten times than it has been done heretofore.

"First in speed, first in sports, first in merit, and first in the heart of our captain."

The Ohio brought home a complement of 734 men, 75 marines and 24 officers.

SMALL BANKS ARE SAFE

Comptroller of the Currency for Elasticity.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The annual report of the comptroller of the currency, issued today, calls the attention of congress to the necessity of a change in the national currency and renews the recommendations made in his report of December 1, 1902, that the national banks be authorized to issue a portion of their circulation as uncovered notes as the best means of adding to this circulation the greatly needed quality of elasticity.

"The fact," says the comptroller, "that the demand for crop-moving funds creates a disturbance in the money market and raises rates for money adds just so much to the cost of carrying and handling the crops and reduces the price at which farm products are sold by the producers. The farmer thus has a direct pecuniary interest in the proper solution of this question. The question is of more importance by far to the general public than it is to the bankers themselves. For their own purposes and profits the banks are entitled to no additional facilities or privileges. Unless it can be shown to be in the interest of all the people, no change in the currency should be made. A study of the question, however, will show that the interest of all and on that account far more than on the account of the banks, it is so strongly urged.

"In the current year charters were granted to 455 associations, the aggregate capital being $21,418,500, and bonds deposited to secure circulation to the amount of $16,071,830. This number includes 307 banks with capital of $7,938,500 and individual capital of less than $50,000, and 148 with aggregate capital of $13,480,000 and individual capital of $50,000 or more.

"The statutes provide in part for the submission to the comptroller of lists of shareholders of national banks, which, however, contain no information in relation to the vocations of shareholders. To a certain extent the business in which applicants for authority to organize national banks are engaged is an indication of the occupation of shareholders as a whole. Beginning with November, 1905, a record has been kept relative to the business of approximately 3,200 applicants, and the results show that 876, or 28 per cent, of the applicants are bankers; 971, or 30 per cent, merchants, with which are included manufacturers, lumber and coal dealers, publishers, hotel proprietors, real estate and insurance agents. Farmers and stockmen to the number of 485 represent 15 per cent of the applicants and the law and medical professions 285, or 9 per cent; the remaining 555 not engaged in any of the lines of business heretofore mentioned, and including a number with respect to whom no information is of record, represent 18 per cent of the total.

The greatest number of failures occured in the western states, namely, 92, with capital of $9,267,000. In the middle western states there were 81 failures, with capital of $16,772,000; in the eastern states, 72 failures, the capital of the banks being $12,470,620; in the southern states, 71 banks, with capital of $9,996,500; Pacific states, 37 banks, with capital of $4,760,000; and New England states, 23 banks, with capital of $5,781,300. Creditors of banks located in the New England states realized 94.09 per cent on their claims; in the middle western states, 90.42 per cent; eastern states, 76.01 per cent; Pacific states, 71.71 per cent; southern states, 70.25 per cent, and western states, 67.73 per cent.

Referring to cash holdings by states, it will be noted that exactly 40 per cent of the cash in banks of the middle western states was in Illinois banks, Missouri and Ohio being next in order, with 17.6 and 13.4 per cent, respectively.

For the purpose of comparison, there is submitted herewith a statement covering the years indicated of the annual (average) deposits in active national banking associations and the ratio of annual loss sustained by creditors of insolvent national banks to the average deposits, together with the amount of claims proved and the aggregate and average loss sustained by creditors: Annual (average) deposits in active national banks, 1865-1904, $1,333,063,452; total claims proved against insolvent national banks to 1904, $147,309,310; total loss to creditors, actual (1865-1892), and estimated at 25 per cent of claims, 1893-1904, $43,028,977; average annual loss, per cent, 29.21; average annual rate of loss, based on average deposits in active national banks, per cent, 0.0807.

The affairs of practically every bank which failed prior to 1892 have been finally liquidated, and in calculating the total ly liquidated, and in calculating the total ly liquidated, and in calculating the total ly

OVERTHROW OF REPUBLIC

The Pope's Plan Has Alarmed Paris.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The press today unanimously recognizes the extreme gravity of the religious issue precipitated by the pope's intransigeant attitude and many papers predict a veritable religious warfare. The government's calculations have clearly been upset and new legislative authority may be necessary to enable it to cope with the situation. It having been decided that after tomorrow religious services may not be held without a preliminary declaration under the law of 1881, the pope's orders entail the immediate initiation of prosecutions in 36,000 communes, and logically the invasion of churches by the police for the purpose of pronouncing their dissolution and expelling the parish priests. The militant Catholics seemingly hail with joy the prospect of violence, which will compel the closing of the churches, with the attendant excitement of religious passions.

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, professes to believe that the vatican has deliberately determined to test the strength of the party of reaction in an effort to overthrow the republic. The Socialist organs generally, however, regard the pope's instructions as being the result of the government's weakness in offering any concession beyond the formation of the cultural associations contemplated under the law of 1905, and declare that the government now has no alternative except to insist on declarations being made or show the ecclesiastics the door. The conservative papers advise the government to remain true to its liberal principles, contending that the more the church is intolerant and panic-stricken, the more authority it will need, provided the government does not lose its head.

The government has made preparations to cope with the situation, but is keeping them secret, evidently waiting to see whether any considerable proportion of the clergy will revolt. The cabinet, however, maintains a resolute front. Instructions to the republic prosecutors were telegraphed broadcast today.

Premier Clemenceau is quoted as saying:

"If the church elects to have war it will have it, but the world will bear witness that the vatican is like a foreign power trying to dispute the authority of the French government."

M. Briand, minister of public worship, says he thinks the pope yielded to the importunities of the Ultramontaines, who are ever possessed with the "mad idea that out of disorder and civil war, they will emerge triumphant." The government now does not face a revolt of the consciences of French Catholics, but a purely political enterprise."

The decision of the vatican, which is in the form of answers to specific questions, may be summarized as follows:

Paris priests, vicars, etc., must remain passive and may not co-operate in any act of sequestration, but if the bishop considers that the refusal of the treasurers to surrender the keys may cause grave consequences, he can permit them to do so on condition that they do not sign an document consecrating the spoliation; bishops may authorize Catholic officials to participate in sequesters if the refusal would endanger positions necessary for the maintenance of their families, but parish priests and other Catholics cannot participate in acts of sequestration in any manner unless the sequestered ecclesiastical property is permitted to pay rent to the public administrator or unless the contract cannot be broken without heavy loss; churches, presbyteries, Episcopal mansions, seminaries, etc., which are seized cannot be rented except in case of absolute necessity, and after the administrator has signed a declaration not to attempt in any wise to abridge the liberty of the lessee; if called to the colors ecclesiastics must appeal to the council of state, but pending the council's decision, should their refusal to respond to the call subject them to the penalty of desertion, they can report for service, and, if cultural associations are formed the parish priest must remain in his church and continue to say mass until driven out by violence. If a schismatic priest appears, the legitimate priest must leave the church, first warning his parishioners; he must not participate in any schismatic service.

CHINESE FAMINE IS BAD

Millions Are Affected by the Shortage of Food.

Washington, Dec. 8.—A serious famine affecting millions of people prevails throughout Central China according to a cablegram received at the state department from Shanghai. This is the first information the government here has received that such a serious condition exists. The dispatch states that relief committees consisting of the various consul generals, local Chinese officials and business men have been appointed to deal with the situation. The dispatch adds that the sufferers are on the verge of actual starvation.

ANOTHER PULAJANE FIGHT

Constabulary Loses Four, but Kills Thirty in Return.

Manilla, Dec. 7.—A column of constabulary troops encountered a mand of Pulajanes between La Paz and Terrafona, on the Island of Leyte, Dec. 5. In the battle that followed four soldiers were killed and eight were wounded. Among the wounded was Lieut. Ralph P. Yates, Jr. His wounds are not serious. Thirty Pulajanes were killed and many were wounded and captured. No details of the fight have been received.

SMALLPOX STILL SPREADS

Nova Scotia Towns Have Over 600 Cases.

Truro, N. S., Dec. 6.—Smallpox, which recently appeared in Spring Hill, a coal mining town, continues to spread daily and there are now over 600 cases in Cumberland county.

District Superintendent Jarvis, of the International railroad, has issued orders to the conductors of trains to carry no passengers from Spring Hill without a permit from the board of health.

A WEAK MAN

My Dear Brother: If Worry, Dissipation or Hard Work has worn you out; if the Errors or Excesses of youth or early manhood have unstrung your nerves or sapped your energies; if Advancing Age has weakened your powers; or if Varicocele, Weak Organs, Lost Ambition, Nervousness, Failing Virility, or Bladder or Kidney Troubles bother you at any age, I want to tell you on my honor as a man that

Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

used one tablet at a dose, three times a day, at home, or at your work, will cure you easier, quicker and cheaper than any other remedy in the world, and certainly prepare you anew for the duties and pleasures of a full and perfect manhood. My successful career of eight years at the same old stand proves that I am not a quack, fraud or fakir. Think of the record I—only 12 complaints (every one of which was made good) in 8 years, during which over 600,000 Weak Men of all ages were made strong, and the largest mail-order medicine business in the world built up. My Wonder-Workers do not contain poison, and the price is only one dollar per box, always cash with order, by ex. at your expense. If you send $1.15 I send it by mail sealed and prepaid. When you order please mention this paper. Sincerely your friend,

GEO. S. BECK, 18 Main St., Springfield, Ohio.

Hon. Asa S. Bushnell said: "There is no squarer man living than Geo. S. Beck."

Dr. J. A. Foust says: "I use Wonder-Workers in my practice. It is the best of all, and perfectly safe to use under any circumstances."

Thousands of cured men say, "best on earth."

MILLIONS ARE INVOLVED

Standard Gets Enormous Excess on Big Contract.

New York, Dec. 8.—A contract made by the Consolidated Gas company with the Standard Oil company calling for the delivery of 255,000,000 gallons of oil to the Gas company at 4.58 cents per gallon has been found by Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, who has been investigating the cost of manufacturing gas in this city. The price named in the contract is said to be one cent more per gallon than is paid to the Standard Oil company by any other corporation.

Mr. Burr said that the difference in the cost of oil of one cent per gallon "means a difference of five cents on every thousand cubic foot of gas sold. Therefore it can readily be understood why the price paid for oil is a very important factor in sustaining the legal rate of 80 cents for gas in New York."

The Consolidated Gas company has pleaded in the gas hearings that it was compelled to buy all its oil from the Standard Oil company because that was the only oil-producing corporation that could supply all the oil needed for making gas. In making up its statement of the cost of producing gas, the Consolidated Gas company included the cost of oil at the high quoted rate.

Mr. Burr says that the contract was signed by the Consolidated Gas company through W. R. Addicks, the vice president of the company, and for the Standard Oil people by Higgins and Telford. It was to run from November 1, 1905, to June 30, 1908, a term of two years and eight months. By the terms of the contract, the Standard Oil company was to furnish the Consolidated Gas company 255,000,000 gallons of oil, 40 per cent to be of a grade not lower 34 degrees Beaume and higher at the option of the gas company, and 60 per cent not below 28 degrees Beaume. The 40 per cent was to cost 4.87 cents per gallon and the remainder 4.29 cents.

Mr. Burr also made public a statement by the accountants who were engaged by him to examine the company's books. The statement purports to show that gas, according to the company's books, costs 52.50 cents per thousand, instead of 74.81, as the company claimed; that the land the company claims is worth $16,000,000 cost it but $3,000,000, and that the company figures in its costs of gas a number of items that should not be included.

He also finds, he says, that the company has 92 miles less of mains than it claims, and that William Rockefeller, James Stillman and other wealthy men are directors in both the Consolidated Gas company and the Standard Oil company.

John A. Garver, of counsel for the Consolidated Gas company, last night said:

"The contract between the Consolidated Gas company and the Standard Oil company was voluntarily produced and in evidence months ago. The figures were not one cent a gallon over what was paid by other companies. On the contrary, the price was less than many companies were paying in the city of New York. The government, in its suit just begun in St. Louis, stated that the Standard Oil company controlled or sold 90 per cent of all the oil in the United States; there is no other producing concern that produces enough oil to supply our demands of the grade required.

"The only one of the thirteen directors of the Consolidated Gas company who is a director of the Standard Oil company is William Rockefeller, and he had been in Europe several months when this contract to which Mr. Burr refers was made. The valuation of $31,900,00 for the special franchises of the Consolidated Gas company is not the valuation of the company, but of the New York state board of tax commissioners."

ASKS THE STATES TO ACT

Senatorial Amendments Convention Despairs of Congress.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 7.—The organization of the United States senatorial amendment convention, in session here, will be continued beyond the adjournment of the present meeting, and the convention will favor the calling of a constitutional convention only because it believes it impossible to get the senate to act with the house of the congress in proposing an amendment for the direct election of senators by the people.

The resolutions reported to the convention yesterday were:

To the Honorable Interstate Senatorial Convention:

Your committee on resolutions begs leave to report the following preamble and resolution with the recommendation that they be adopted by the convention:

Whereas, It is the judgment of this convention that the legislative branch of the national government should be placed more directly under the control of the people of the several states; and

Whereas, There exists, and has long existed, a strong popular demand for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people, and said demand is, in the opinion of this convention, well founded; and

Whereas, The constitution of the United States provides only two methods whereby the provision respecting the election of United States senators may be changed; and

Whereas, The method ordinarily adopted, of congress on its own initiative submitting to the several states a proposed amendment, has heretofore been ineffective, owing to the refusal of the United States senate to submit such proposed amendment to the several states; and

Whereas, There is no alternative for accomplishing the desired reform save an appeal by at least two-thirds of the states to congress, asking that a constitutional convention be called; be it therefore

Resolved, That while this convention would much prefer that congress should submit to the several states a proposed amendment to the constitution for the election of senators by direct vote of the people, so that the states might pass upon it as a single question, yet, inasmuch as the senate persistently refuses to submit such amendment, it therefore earnestly recommends that the legislatures of the several states do, in pursuance of Article IV of the constitution of the United States, make application to the congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States. Be it further

Resolved, That the president and secretary of this convention be and they are hereby instructed to transmit duly certified copies of these resolutions to the chairmen of the national committee and of the several state committees of the two leading political parties, also to the governors of the respective states, to each member of congress and to the President. That in transmitting the copies to the governors of the states, the President and secretary of this convention shall enclose a letter, urging each of them to lay these resolutions before the legislature of his state.

CLIFTON STILL CUT OFF

Flood-Stricken Town Is Buried Under Mud.

Solomonville, Ariz., Dec. 8.—Reports from the flood stricken town of Clifton indicate that while the water has subsided the town is almost buried under mud and smelter sediments. It is still impossible to reach many sections and no list of the dead can be obtained. The calamity was principally caused by the breaking of a reservoir up Chase creek. The first rush, which came soon after dark Monday night, formed a dam of wreckage and threw fierce currents over the town.

Much suffering among the poor is becoming manifest. Business is at a standstill, and one telephone wire is the sole connection with the outside world. Pillage is frequent and several Mexicans have been shot. The town of Metcalf, north of Clifton, was also damaged, but no lives were lost.

DEATH IN CORNELL FIRE

Fraternity House Burns—Six at Least Lose Lives.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The beautiful Chi Psi fraternity house at Cornell university caught fire early this morning and soon the first floor was aflame. Before the fire department could arrive O. L. Schmuck, of Hanover, Pa., had jumped from a third-story window and was so severely injured that he died later. Three volunteer firemen were killed while fighting the flames. Four students lie in the infirmary at the point of death, and other victims are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

The chapter house, which was a mansion built by Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske, on the campus, overlooking Cayuga lake, but never occupied by her because of her premature death, was a beautiful structure of sandstone. It was handsomely decorated within with marble and mahogany. It is now a heap of ruins. The walls, which were of rubble masonry, collapsed under the flames and high wind.

The firemen killed were A. S. Robinson, a lawyer and graduate of Cornell; Esty Landon and John Rumsey. They were manipulating a hose on the north side of the building when the wall collapsed and fell on them. They were pinned down so that they slowly burned to death under the burning debris.

When the fire department arrived the screams of two men appearing in windows of the southwest tower, over the main entrance, were heard. For some reason the men hesitated to jump and before they could be reached the tower collapsed and the men were buried beneath the ruins. One is supposed to be C. M. Nichols, of 327 Ashland boulevard, Chicago.

The chapter house burned rapidly and the walls cracked apart in all directions. The fire was so hot that the firemen were driven from the southeast side of the building. They put up a hard fight, but the walls were so hot that any attempt at rescue was futile.

President Schurman, of Cornell, and his staff at once began preparing a list of wounded and missing.

Among those who were taken from the ruins were J. M. McCutcheon, of Pittsburg, the football fullback substitute. Those taken out were in a pitiable condition. They were bleeding from cuts caused by falling bricks and timbers and blackened by smoke. Several of those who had been thus caught were badly burned. It is said that McCutcheon and O. L. Schmuck, of Hanover, who jumped, will die. They are in the infirmary.

J. C. Pope, a freshman member of the fraternity, is missing and is supposed to be under the ruins. The fire was still blazing fiercely at noon and the ruins could not be approached for any rescue work.

Many of the students at first supposed to be missing are being cared for at other fraternity houses in the vicinity.

F. W. Grelle, of Orange, N. J., a freshman, is supposed to be among the dead.

This is the most terrible disaster that has ever occurred at Cornell, though at the Delta Chi chapter house fire some years ago several lives were lost.

The fire started at 3:30 o'clock this morning in the kitchen in the basement of the chapter house. The flames had gained considerable headway before the students in the chapter house were awakened. The fire burned its way from the kitchen to the lower hall where the stairs leading to the floor above were soon burning. The halls throughout the house were immediately filled with dense smoke. In the rooms on the upper floor were twenty-seven students, all of whom were taken unawares. It was not possible for the students to get out by way of the halls and all went to the windows. As the fire approached the rear of the buildings the students were forced to jump, and several were seriously injured in this way. The wind at the time was blowing thirty miles an hour and created a draft through the building that soon made the interior a mass of flames. No alarm was turned in until half an hour after the fire had been discovered, and it was half an hour later before the volunteer fire department could go to work. There was a long climb from the lower part of the city to the college grounds, and by the time the firemen arrived the interior of the building was almost burned out. They could do nothing but prevent the adjoining buildings from taking fire. Rumsey, Landon and Robinson, the Ithaca volunteer firemen, had managed to train a hose on the north side of the house when the wall tottered. There was a cry of alarm and several men standing near managed to get out of the way, but the three named were caught under the mass of debris and killed.

EIGHTY PER CENT PAID

Fire Companies Settle 'Frisco Losses Well.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—The report of the special committee of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce on insurance settlements after the big fire, which has just been published, says:

"The total area burned was about 3,000 acres, or about 4.7 square miles, containing 520 blocks and about 25,000 buildings. One-half of these were residences.

"The amount of insurance covering property in the burned district was approximately $225,000,000. All of this has been written by companies authorized to do business in the state except $6,000,000 which had been placed outside of the state in some 100 companies. The value of buildings and contents destroyed in the fire must have been about $350,000,000, being an estimate upon the insurance liability, the known ratio of insurance to value (about 70 per cent) and a guess that there was about 5 per cent of property that carried no insurance.

"An immense sum of insurance money has been paid into this city—a far larger sum than companies have ever been called upon to pay at one time before. In spite of the earthquake, in spite of the nearness in time of the Baltimore and Toronto conflagrations, the companies will finally have paid undoubtedly in the neighborhood of 80 per cent of the amount of insurance involved. At Chicago there was 50 per cent paid; in Baltimore, 90 per cent."

IS RIPE FOR A REVOLT

Castro's Illness Throws Venezuela Into Disorder.

Fort de France, Martinique, Dec. 10.—Reliable advices received here from Venezuela set forth that President Castro was moved down to the little seacoast village of Macuto, near La Guaira, last Monday. The President is described as being very ill. He made the trip from Caracas in a bed. When he arrived at Macuto he appeared to be absolutely unconscious. It is generally believed that he has no chance of recovery.

Violently worded posters have been circulated in Caracas declaring that no one is today deceived regarding the gravity of President Castro's illness, and insisting that the exercise of executive power be assured through a vice president, as is provided for in the constitution. "For a long time past," the poster continues, "only routine government matters have been attended to and important questions are being held in abeyance."

General Paredes, an ex-revolutionary, now in exile, is organizing a serious insurrectionary movement, and declares he will soon take the field. He claims to have 15,000 rifles at his disposition.

RECORD CATTLE PRICE.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—The grand championship load of cattle of the Live Stock show, consisting of 15 steers with an average weight of 1,438 pounds, was sold to a New York company for 17 cents a pound on the hoof. This establishes a new record for 15 steers.

DEATH IN CORNELL FIRE

Fraternity House Burns—Six at Least Lose Lives.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The beautiful Chi Psi fraternity house at Cornell university caught fire early this morning and soon the first floor was aflame. Before the fire department could arrive O. L. Schmuck, of Hanover, Pa., had jumped from a third-story window and was so severely injured that he died later. Three volunteer firemen were killed while fighting the flames. Four students lie in the infirmary at the point of death, and other victims are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

The chapter house, which was a mansion built by Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske, on the campus, overlooking Cayuga lake, but never occupied by her because of her premature death, was a beautiful structure of sandstone. It was handsomely decorated within with marble and mahogany. It is now a heap of ruins. The walls, which were of rubble masonry, collapsed under the flames and high wind.

The firemen killed were A. S. Robinson, a lawyer and graduate of Cornell; Esty Landon and John Rumsey. They were manipulating a hose on the north side of the building when the wall collapsed and fell on them. They were pinned down so that they slowly burned to death under the burning debris.

When the fire department arrived the screams of two men appearing in windows of the southwest tower, over the main entrance, were heard. For some reason the men hesitated to jump and before they could be reached the tower collapsed and the men were buried beneath the ruins. One is supposed to be C. M. Nichols, of 327 Ashland boulevard, Chicago.

The chapter house burned rapidly and the walls cracked apart in all directions. The fire was so hot that the firemen were driven from the southeast side of the building. They put up a hard fight, but the walls were so hot that any attempt at rescue was futile.

President Schurman, of Cornell, and his staff at once began preparing a list of wounded and missing.

Among those who were taken from the ruins were J. M. McCutcheon, of Pittsburg, the football fullback substitute. Those taken out were in a pitiable condition. They were bleeding from cuts caused by falling bricks and timbers and blackened by smoke. Several of those who had been thus caught were badly burned. It is said that McCutcheon and O. L. Schmuck, of Hanover, who jumped, will die. They are in the infirmary.

J. C. Pope, a freshman member of the fraternity, is missing and is supposed to be under the ruins. The fire was still blazing fiercely at noon and the ruins could not be approached for any rescue work.

Many of the students at first supposed to be missing are being cared for at other fraternity houses in the vicinity.

F. W. Grelle, of Orange, N. J., a freshman, is supposed to be among the dead.

This is the most terrible disaster that has ever occurred at Cornell, though at the Delta Chi chapter house fire some years ago several lives were lost.

The fire started at 3:30 o'clock this morning in the kitchen in the basement of the chapter house. The flames had gained considerable headway before the students in the chapter house were awakened. The fire burned its way from the kitchen to the lower hall where the stairs leading to the floor above were soon burning. The halls throughout the house were immediately filled with dense smoke. In the rooms on the upper floor were twenty-seven students, all of whom were taken unawares. It was not possible for the students to get out by way of the halls and all went to the windows. As the fire approached the rear of the buildings the students were forced to jump, and several were seriously injured in this way. The wind at the time was blowing thirty miles an hour and created a draft through the building that soon made the interior a mass of flames. No alarm was turned in until half an hour after the fire had been discovered, and it was half an hour later before the volunteer fire department could go to work. There was a long climb from the lower part of the city to the college grounds, and by the time the firemen arrived the interior of the building was almost burned out. They could do nothing but prevent the adjoining buildings from taking fire. Rumsey, Landon and Robinson, the Ithaca volunteer firemen, had managed to train a hose on the north side of the house when the wall tottered. There was a cry of alarm and several men standing near managed to get out of the way, but the three named were caught under the mass of debris and killed.

PRAISE FOR ISLANDERS

Roosevelt Issues Special Message on the Subject.

Washington, Dec. 11.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to congress his special message on Porto Rico, which is as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"On November 21 I visited the island of Porto Rico, landing at Ponce, crossing by the old Spanish road by Cayey to San Juan, and returning next morning over the new American road from Arecibo to Ponce; the scenery was wonderfully beautiful, especially among the mountains of the interior, which constitute a veritable tropic Switzerland. I could not embark at San Juan because the harbor has not been dredged out and can not receive an American battleship. I do not think this fact creditable to us as a nation, and I earnestly hope that immediate provision will be made for dredging San Juan harbor.

"I doubt whether our people as a whole realize the beauty and fertility of Porto Rico, and the progress that has been made under its admirable government. We have just cause for pride in the character of our representatives who have administered the tropic islands which came under our flag as a result of the war with Spain; and of no one of them is this more true than of Porto Rico. It would be impossible to wish a more faithful, a more efficient and a more disinterested public service than that now being rendered in the island of Porto Rico by those in control of the insular government.

"I stopt at a dozen towns all told, and one of the notable features in every town was the gathering of the school children. The work that has been done in Porto Rico for education has been noteworthy. The main emphasis, as is eminently wise and proper, has been put upon primary education; but in addition to this there is a normal school, an agricultural school, three industrial and three high schools. Every effort is being made to secure not only the benefits of elementary education to all the Porto Ricans of the next generation, but also as far as means will permit to train them so that the industrial, agricultural and commercial opportunities of the island can be utilized to the best possible advantage. It was evident at a glance that the teachers, both Americans and native Porto Ricans, were devoted to their work, took the greatest pride in it, and were endeavoring to train their pupils, not only in mind, but in what counts for far more than mind, in citizenship, that is, in character.

"I was very much struck by the excellent character both of the insular police and of the Porto Rican regiment. They are both of them bodies that reflect credit upon the American administration of the island. The insular police are under the local Porto Rican government. The Porto Rican regiment of troops must be appropriated for by the congress. I earnestly hope that this body will be kept permanent. There should certainly be troops in the island, and it is wise that these troops should be themselves native Porto Ricans. It would be from every standpoint a mistake not to perpetuate this regiment.

"In traversing the island I made the most cursory survey leaves the beholder struck with the evident rapid growth in the culture both of the sugar cane and tobacco. The fruit industry is also growing. Last year was the most prosperous year that the island has ever known before or since the American occupation. The total of exports and imports of the island was forty-five millions of dollars as against eighteen millions in 1901. This is the largest in the island's history. Prior to the American occupation the greatest trade for any one year was that of 1896, when it reached nearly twenty-three millions of dollars. Last year, therefore, there was double the trade that there was in the most prosperous year under the Spanish regime. There were 210,273 tons of sugar exported last year, of the value of $14,186,319; $3,555,163 of tobacco, and 28,290,322 pounds of coffee of the value of $3,481,102. Unfortunately, what used to be Porto Rico's prime crop—coffee—has not shared this prosperity. It has never recovered from the disaster of the hurricane, and moreover, the benefit of throwing open our market to it has not compensated for the loss inflicted by the closing of the markets to it abroad. I call your attention to the accompanying memorial on this subject, of the board of trade of San Juan, and I earnestly hope that some measure will be taken for the benefit of the excellent and high grade Porto Rican coffee.

"In addition to delegations from the board of trade and chamber of commerce of San Juan, I also received delegations from the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, and from the Coffee Growers' association.

"There is one matter to which I wish to call your special attention, and that is the desirability of conferring full American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. I most earnestly hope that this will be done. I can not see how any harm can possibly result from it, and it seems to me a matter of right and justice to the people of Porto Rico. They are loyal, they are glad to be under our flag, they are making rapid progress along the path of orderly liberty. Surely we should show our appreciation of them, our pride in what they have done, by granting them full American citizenship.

"Under the wise administration of the present governor and council, marked progress has been made in the difficult matter of granting to the people of the island the largest measure of self-government that can with safety be given at the present time. It would have been a very serious mistake to have gone any faster than we have already gone in this direction. The Porto Ricans have complete and absolute autonomy in all their municipal governments, the only power over them possessed by the insular government being that of removing corrupt or incompetent municipal officials. This power has never been exercised save on the clearest proof of corruption or incompetence—such as to jeopardize the interests of the people of the island; and under such circumstances it has been fearlessly used to the immense benefit of the people. It is not a power with which it would be safe, for the sake of the island itself, to dispense at present. The lower house is absolutely elective, while the upper house is appointive. This scheme is working well; no injustice of any kind results from it, and great benefit to the island, and it should certainly not be changed at this time. The machinery of the elections is administered entirely by the Porto Rican people themselves, the governor and council keeping only such supervision as is necessary in order to insure an orderly election. Any protest as to electoral frauds is settled in the courts. There are again it would not be safe to make any change in the present system. The elections this year were absolutely orderly, unaccompanied by any disturbance; and no protest has been made against the management of the elections, altho three contests are threatened where the majorities were very small and error was claimed; the contests, of course, to be settled in the courts. In short, the governor and council are co-operating with all of the most enlightened and most patriotic of the people of Porto Rico in educating the citizens of the island in the principles of orderly liberty.

They are providing a government based upon each citizen's self-respect, and the mutual respect of all citizens; that is, based upon a rigid observance of the principles of justice and honesty. It has not been easy to instil into the minds of people unaccustomed to the exercise of freedom, the two basic principles of our American system; the principle that the majority must rule, and the principle that the minority has rights which must not be disregarded or trampled upon. Yet real progress has been made in having these principles accepted as elementary, as the foundations of successful government.

"I transmit herewith the report of the governor of Porto Rico, sent to the President thru the secretary of state.

"All the insular governments should be placed in one bureau, either in the department of war or the department of state. It is a mistake not so to arrange our handling of these islands at Washington as to be able to take advantage of the experience gained in one, when dealing with the problems that from time to time arise in another.

"In conclusion, let me express my admiration for the work done by the congress when it enacted the law under which the island is now being administered. After seeing the island personally, and after five years' experience in connection with its administration, it is but fair to those who devised this law to say that it would be well nigh impossible to have devised any other which in the actual working would have accomplished better results.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"The White House, Dec. 11, 1906."

KRUPPS TO INCREASE.

Essen, Prussia, Dec. 10.—The Krupp company has decided to increase its capital stock by $5,000,000 and to erect new buildings to cost about $15,000,000. All the new issue of stock is to remain in the Krupp family. One million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the new issue will be placed in reserve.

POPE'S SIDE PRESENTED

Osservatore Romano Publishes the Vatican's Views.

Rome, Dec. 11.—The Osservatore Romano, has published an article inspired by the vatican authorities, enumerating the reasons for the sudden change in the attitude of the vatican in regard to the enforcement of the law providing for the separation of church and state in France and criticising all the provisions in Minister of Public Worship Briand's circular. The paper adds that the minister desired by insisting on application of the law of 1881, to be able to say to the Catholics that the vatican had indirectly accepted the church and state separation law.

The Osservatore Romano considers that the position in which the parish priests are placed by the minister's circular is intolerable, and says that the religious buildings instead of remaining the property of the clergy for a year, are now left to the mayor, who must rent them. The article is entitled "Masked Persecution," and says that M. Briand's circular "will remain a memorable document in the history of modern France, showing how at the beginning of the twentieth century the French government's unscrupulous arbitrariness plays with the law and with rights."

"In fact," the paper continues, "the circular is based on the clearest contempt of the very law M. Briand says he wishes to apply. The circular says the churches may be retained by the clergy for a year, but the presbyteries and other buildings will be taken away from the clergy if they do not rent them. The cabinet has woven a web of arbitrariness and is preparing the winding sheet of the French church."

GREEK SAILOR IS HERO

Rescued Men From Sinking Barge in Icy Sea.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 11.—A tale of heroism seldom surpassed was brought to this port yesterday by the tug Walter A. Luckenbach. When every other man on board the tug declined to risk his life in an effort to rescue two men on the foundering barge Buena Ventura, which was in tow of the Luckenbach, Michael B. Bruso, a Greek seaman, stepped up to Captain John Dailey and said that he would make the trip alone. In a small boat, at the height of a fierce northeast gale, Bruso rowed to the barge and rescued the captain, Olle Svensrud, on which he had been carried away from the sinking barge. These two men, of a crew of five, were the only ones to escape death.

RIDDLE GETS PROMOTED

Transferred From Servia to Russian Ambassadorship.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The President has filled the vacancy to be created by the transfer to the cabinet of Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg by the selection of John W. Riddle, at present minister to Roumania and Servia, whose nomination will probably be sent to the senate soon. Mr. Riddle's appointment is said to be in pursuance of the plan of the President and Secretary Root of applying civil service principles in relation to promotions to the diplomatic service, for Mr. Riddle has really been in that service with one short gap since 1883, when he was appointed secretary of legation at Constantinople.

Other diplomatic changes have been agreed upon as follows: Minister Combs at Guatemala, transferred to Peru, and Minister Dudley, at Peru, to be ambassador at Brazil.

BROWN GETTING BETTER

Former Utah Senator May Recover From Wounds.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The remarkable fortitude and vitality shown by former Senator Brown, of Utah, who was shot by Mrs. Anna M. Bradley last Saturday, lead the physicians at the Emergency hospital today to believe that his chances for recovery are good, should no complications set in. His condition continues to improve.

Favorable reports from the bedside of the wounded man have had the effect of raising the spirits of Mrs. Bradley, who has been in a highly nervous state since the shooting took place. She was much more cheerful today, after having spent a quieter night than usual.

TRIP TO SCHOOL MARMS

American Teachers to Go Abroad, Is the Plan.

New York, Dec. 10.—One thousand American teachers will go abroad next year to study the school systems of Europe, according to an announcement by Dr. William H. Maxwell, city superintendent of schools. The American teachers' trip will be practically a return of the visit which the English teachers in the Mosely party are now enjoying in the United States and Canada.

Dr. Maxwell said that the thousand who will go abroad will be taken from all parts of the country, and that it was planned that one-half of their expenses should be paid by their local boards of education. He added that he hoped the board of education of this city would be sufficiently interested in the project to pay the entire expenses of the New York city delegation.

ICE CREAM MAY GO UP

Pure Food Commission Fixes High Standard.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 8.—The manufacture of vinegar, cider and syrup was taken up yesterday by the United States commission on the purity of food, it being announced by the chairman of the commission, Dr. Freer, that hearings would be given the Sprague, Warner company, of Chicago, and the Scientific Brewing association of New York, on the first two subjects up for consideration and that syrups would be treated later in the session by M. A. Taussig, of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange.

The members of the commission evince little, if any, disposition to make concessions to the National Association of Ice Cream Dealers, whose representatives appeared to ask for a reduction in the standard of ice cream of from 14 per cent of butter fats to 8 per cent and to allow the use of eggs, wholesome vegetable gums or natural flavoring ingredients. Unless the commission reconsiders the standard of purity regarding ice cream it is possible the price of this dainty will advance. It is the contention of the ice cream manufacturers that the present article is far more palatable than the ice cream manufactured according to governmental regulations.

INDICTS RAILROAD MEN

Federal Grand Jury Probing Alleged Utah Frauds.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 8.—The federal grand jury that is investigating coal land frauds in Utah and charges that railroad corporations have discriminated against certain shippers, made a partial report yesterday afternoon. Indictments were returned against the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad company, the Union Pacific Coal company, the Utah Fuel company and several of the highest officials representing the Harriman and Gould corporations in Utah.

The indictments against the Harriman companies embrace the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, the Union Pacific Coal company, Everett Buckingham, general superintendent of the Oregon Short Line, and a man named Moore. The indictment charges violation of the interstate commerce law, alleging discrimination against J. J. Sharp, a coal dealer in Salt Lake City, who was forced out of business after he had cut prices below the prices charged by other dealers in coal. The indictment against the representatives of the Gould interests embraces the Utah Fuel company, H. G. Williams, general manager of this company; Robert Forester, Alexander M. Cowie, general manager of the company's Wasatch store at Sunnyside, Utah; Elroy N. Clark, the Utah Fuel company's attorney at Denver, and George A. Moore, the company's agent at Denver. They are charged with defrauding and attempting to defraud the United States government, the charges being based on the methods pursued in acquiring title to coal lands in Utah.

TEST CASE IS ORDERED

'Frisco School Controversy to Come Into Court.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—Under direct orders from Washington the representatives of the department of justice in California have been instructed to begin an action in the courts to test the legality of the state statute, which provides that children of Mongolian descent shall attend a separate school.

President Allman, of the board of education, yesterday received a communication from United States Attorney Devlin, requesting a conference in order that arrangements might be made to institute a suit. This conference will be held at the rooms of the board this afternoon. When the attention of President Allman was called to that portion of the President's message referring to the Japanese school question he said that the utterance of the President on that question would have no effect on the action of the board.

"We must simply put into effect a law passed by the lawmaking body of this state," he said.

"Individually and collectively, each and every member of the board believes that it is a good law. We will not recede from the position which we have taken, and believe that our action will be sustained by public sentiment throughout the state, even if the courts should declare it to be unconstitutional, or a violation of treaty rights."

TO LOOK FOR "THE LINK."

Dutch Government Subsidizes An Expedition to Africa.

London, Dec. 11.—The Dutch government has granted special facilities for an expedition to Java with the object of continuing the researches of Dr. Dubois for the missing link. The expedition will be under the leadership of Mme. Selenka, widow of the great scholar, Dr. Emil Selenka.

Dr. Dubois discovered on the banks of the Solo river, in Java, the remains of a creature which he named Pithecanthropos Erectus, and which, he maintained, was the missing link between man and the ape. The discovery excited much controversy. Prof. Virchow especially opposing the theory of Dr. Dubois.

The Berlin Academy of Science has, however, voted a special subsidy to Mme. Selenka, who will leave Europe next year and will conduct extensive excavations on the spot where the remains were found. Mme. Selenka has had much previous experience of this kind. Some years ago she accompanied her husband to the interior of Borneo and did conspicuous experimental work with anthropoid apes.

DISRESPECT TO CIGARETS

Imperial Brand Lands a Buyer in Austrian Jail.

Vienna, Dec. 11.—The correspondent of the Milan Secolo vouches for an extraordinary case of lese majeste at Lemberg, Galicia. The accountant of an industrial establishment, whose brother is a well known Polish artist, entered a tobacconist's to purchase cigarets. Having bought some of the brand Emperor Franz Josef affects, the buyer found himself without money.

He told the tobacconist somewhat brusquely that he would pay him the next day. The tobacconist retorted that imperial cigarets were not sold on credit. An altercation ensued and it wound up by the customer throwing the cigarets on the counter with the exclamation:

"The imperial cigarets may go to the devil"

Some days afterward the accountant was summoned to the district court, where he was charged with having spoken disrespectfully of the emperor. A case of lese majeste was made out, and the accountant was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

He sent a petition to the emperor, which unfortunately fell into the hands of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who is a great stickler for imperial privileges. He refused to mitigate the sentence and the unfortunate man went to jail.

COMMUTES SENTENCES.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The President has commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death imposed upon Arthur Adams and Robert Sawyer, negro members of the crew of the schooner Henry A. Berwind, who were convicted of mutiny and murder aboard that vessel about a year ago. The men were tried at Wilmington, N. C., and are now in jail at that place. Another member of the crew who was convicted on the charge has already been executed.

TERRORISTS CAUGHT.

Warsaw, Dec. 10.—A military raid on the Rakoff iron works at Czenstochowa Saturday, resulted in breaking up an extensive revolutionary organization. Eighty-seven members of the band were arrested, including fifteen terrorists suspected of participation in recent murders and robberies. A large quantity of arms and ammunition, several printing presses and many revolutionary proclamations were captured.

TROUBLE IN ECUADOR.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Dec. 7.—Rebels under Col. Vega and Dr. Cordova recently appeared in Azuay province. The government troops dispersed the insurgents.

A widespread conspiracy against the government has been discovered here and several arrests have been made.

INDIANA STEER WINS.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Defender, a Hereford steer, owned by F. A. Nave, of Attica, Ind., carried off the grand championship honors at the international livestock exposition.

BRUNETIERE IS DEAD.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Fedinand Brunetiere, the academician and writer, is dead. He was born in 1849.

STANDARD MEN SERVED

Pennsylvania Officials Notified to Testify.

Pittsburg, Dec. 8.—Officials of fourteen constituent companies of the Standard Oil company in western Pennsylvania have been subpoened to appear before the United States circuit court of eastern Missouri on the first Monday of January in the anti-trust proceedings instituted by the government against the Standard, John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and seventy-three constituent companies. United States Deputy Marshal William Henry, of this city, served the last of the papers today. The persons named in western Pennsylvania are H. McSweeney, of the Commercial Natural Gas company, Bradford; S. C. Lewis, of the Eclipse Refining company, Franklin; J. W. Grant, of the Franklin Pipe Line company; Frank H. Johnson, of the Galena Signal Oil company,